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FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

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AN OLD MAN.

The hour far spent, the harvest in,
He goes serene along his ways,
Blessed with the sunshine that befalls
The Indian summer of his days.

A dear old man, whom all men love,
Who loves all men and round whose head,
As round the brows of ancient saints,
The silver locks of nimbus shed.

Just as the sun comes sifting through
The violet vapors on the hills,
Building a land of promise where
The vista with new glory thrills.

So shines his smile on all he meets,
A tender after glow and mild;
He sees the other side of life,
And takes it sweetly as a child.

For genial as the autumn day
That spells us with its soft surprise,
Life seems to wait as waits the year,
Obeying his benignant eyes.

He dreams not of a dark unknown
So close at hand, so chill, so drear,
The ice cold and snow covered the grave;
He only sees the sunshine here.

He lifts his eyes up to the hills
Whence cometh all his help and stays,
To bless us with the light that fills
The Indian summer of his days.
—*Harper's Bazaar.*

End of a Feud.

BY A. F. HILL.

In a certain quarter of the West, noted for family feuds, there lived, some years ago, a young man, named Martin Hazen. Unfortunately, the Hazens had been through many years at enmity with a family named Morgan, by a member of which Martin's own father had been killed in a desperate encounter, while he was yet a child. Martin was now the only male member of the family left, and he had grown up to manhood on the old homestead, under the careful guardianship and teaching of his widowed mother.

She had not taught him the lesson of hatred. She had told him of his impetuous father's death—that she hoped to see no more wicked tragedies—and admonished him, although he might never like the Morgans, to cherish no thought of revenge.

The Morgans were four in number—Henry, a desperate and revengeful man, by whose hand old Mr. Hazen had fallen; his two sons, James and Ephraim, much like him; and his daughter Esther, who was not like him, but who, with a lovely face, possessed the sweet and gentle nature of her mother, whom sorrow had years before hurried to the grave.

The two families lived in the same community. Martin and Esther frequently met—in the village, at church and at social parties, and notwithstanding the feud that had cast a shadow on both homes, they loved each other; and to the unbounded rage of Henry Morgan and his sons, who hated Martin for his father's sake they deliberately went and got married.

Esther and Martin well knew that she must not dare to visit her old home again after that; so she went with him to the house of the Hazans, and they did not see any of the Morgans for months.

But Martin was warned that he was in danger, and he knew the Morgans too well to doubt it. While he desired to live at peace with them, he determined not to fall as his father had fallen, if he could help it. Like most people in that section, and at that time, he went armed when away from home; and besides being one of that class of persons scarcely susceptible of fear he was one of the best shots, with rifle or pistols in the community.

One evening in autumn, just at dusk, a few months after the marriage, he was riding home from the village on a spirited horse, when the Morgans suddenly came into his mind. He thought over the strange history of the two families, and began talking to himself, as he rode leisurely along:

"How unfortunate—how foolish it is," he mused, "that this enmity should exist through whole generations, merely because remote ancestors quarreled over a line of fence, or the ownership of a truant pig! They hate me; I do not fear them, yet I'd like to be reconciled. I think I shall see them and talk it over. I believe I could reason them into fairness. How to approach them, though—

He was then riding by a little grove of timber, from which three men sprang into the road. One grasped his bridle-rein, while two stood with rifles leveled upon him. It was not yet so dark but that he recognized his assailants. They were the Morgans. It was Ephraim who held his bridle-rein, while his father and James menaced him with their rifles.

"Oh, Hazen!" said the old man, with an air of triumph, "we've got you! You won't see the sun rise to morrow, you independent young dog! You'll be with your father before that. What's more, you'll steal no more daughters of mine. Stop that! don't offer to reach for that shooter!" he said, as Martin's hand moved toward his breast-pocket. "At best, you've but a minute to live, while I tell you why I am going to shoot you, and how glad I am to wipe out the last Hazen; but none of your tricks or you won't live a second!"

Martin Hazen, sitting in the saddle with the calmness of tall trees by the roadside—that looked, in the gathering darkness, like grim spectres frowning upon the terrible scene—felt that it was no time now to reason with his enemies and he dismissed the thought. He waited, motionless, for Henry Morgan to speak again, for he knew that the revengeful man would love to gloat over him before destroying him, and that his sons would await his command. Henry Morgan, with rifle still leveled, went on:

"Yes, young Hazen, the last of our race—"

Quick as a flash, Martin snatched his revolver from his pocket, and dropping his face upon his horse's mane, to confuse the aim of Henry and James Morgan, he fired at Ephraim, who fell to the earth; and the horse, startled by the crack of the revolver at his ear, dashed away at full speed.

Almost simultaneously, Henry Morgan fired at Martin's head, missing him; and a moment later, James much confused by the sudden turn of affairs, fired almost at random, and the bullet pierced Martin's left thigh. He had not gone far before he discovered that the shot had broken the bone, and he began to suffer such excruciating pain that only the danger which he knew was still behind him, and his realization of how important it was to reach home prevented him from reeling from his saddle in a swoon.

He succeeded in reaching home, to be met at the gate by his mother, who told him that during his absence Esther had been forcibly carried away by her father and brothers. Martin fell, rather than dismounted from his horse, dragged himself into the lawn, and with the words: "The Morgans have shot me!" fell fainting upon the grass.

Mrs. Hazen hurried to a neighbor's house for assistance. A surgeon was summoned. Martin was carried in and laid upon a bed. He revived, and his wound was properly attended to, with appliances of splints and bandages; and the good doctor finally left him that night in great pain, with the consoling remark that he would "keep his bed for a good three months at least."

For many days several armed friends of Martin Hazen remained constantly at the house, to defend him from a possible attack of the Morgans. He began to recover from his wound; but his anxiety for Esther tormented him day and night. He feared they might murder her; but his friends assured him that they would not dare do that; that she was probably merely kept at her old home under strict surveilance, and that in due time she should be rescued by some process or other. It was ascertained, meantime, that Ephraim Morgan was not killed by the bullet from Martin's revolver on the night of the attempted assassination; that the missile had only plowed its way through the scalp of his cranium, producing a shock that had merely stunned him for half an hour. Finally, when Martin was able to get out of bed, and sit in a chair for a few minutes at a time, the Morgans not having made their appearance, the friendly neighbors left, and Martin was alone with Mrs. Hazen.

It was the very next night after the vigil ceased that the door suddenly flew open, and Esther burst into the room occupied by Martin. It was a room on the ground floor, properly a sitting-room, but a bed had been placed in it temporarily for the wounded young man.

"Esther!" Martin exclaimed, joyfully.

She ran to his bedside, kissed him, then said, excitedly:

"Oh, Martin, they are preparing to come to-night to kill you! I overheard their plans, and I escaped by jumping from the window of a room they had locked me in. They don't know it."

"Let us hasten for aid!" said Mrs. Hazen, who came in from an adjoining room at that moment.

"It is too late! They may be here in a few minutes. We must carry Martin out of the house. Oh, heavens!" she exclaimed, trembling from head to foot. "I hear their horses' hoofs now. They are not a hundred yards away."

"Be calm," said Martin. "I will tell you what to do, and do it quickly. Mother, you and Esther help me, and I will get out and lie under the bed. Then arrange the pillow under the covers, so that they may think I am lying in the bed, then both of you get into the next room. They will probably rush in and fire, and I will crawl out with my revolver. Here it is. Then they with their empty rifles, will be at my mercy. Now leave the candle burning on the mantel. When I rap three times on the wall, come in."

These instructions were quickly obeyed, and as the two women withdrew, Esther said:

"You won't kill them, if you can help it?"

"No; I promise you that. Quick, now! I hear them!"

The women withdrew, and had just closed the door behind them, when the front door flew open, and the Morgans rushed in.

"Ha! ha!" exclaimed the old man. "Give him no chance this time!"

Instantly the reports of three rifles rang out, and the bullets perforated the bed-clothes and the quiet pillows, and the Morgans rushed to the bedside to see if their victim was dead, while bits of plastering, loosened by the concussion, rained from the ceiling.

Martin, although it caused him considerable pain, noiselessly dragged himself out at the foot of the bed, which stood in a corner of the room, and placed himself in a low chair near the door, and just as he had attained this favorable situation, the Morgans discovered the trick that had been played upon them, and found themselves with empty rifles, confronted with a large revolver in the hands of a very cool and brave man.

"Henry Morgan," said Martin, "you and your sons are at my mercy. Don't move! You know how I handle this revolver. Move but a hair's-breadth, any one of you, and I fire to kill!"

They stood transfixed. They were not cowards, but they did not possess the cool moral courage of Martin, and the surprise to which they had been treated completely unmanned them. To complete their confusion, Martin gave the signal, and Mrs. Hazen and Esther came in.

"Why, girl!" exclaimed Henry Morgan, "how in the—"

"Not a word!" interrupted Martin, sternly. "I will do the talking now. There are chairs near you—sit down. Do you hear?" and he pointed the revolver at each one in turn, with such rapidity that he seemed to cover all three at once.

They were so completely under his control, that they obeyed his command in the most submissive manner.

"Mr. Morgan," Martin proceeded, "I have all your lives in my hand. Our families have been at enmity for generations—God knows for what. You certainly have no reason to hate me. I have never harmed you. I have only offended you by marrying Esther. This should rather have made us friends. You killed my father, and have twice tried to murder me. Now I have you in my power, but I'm not going to kill you. I am willing to forgive and forget the past. Although you are a revengeful man, Henry Morgan, I believe you have a generous nature. Now attend! If after this you try to harm me I will not spare you; but if you will be reconciled, take my hand and say so, and I will trust you, for I know that you and your sons are not men who will lie. Will you do it, or will you depart with the same old hatred in your hearts?"

Henry Morgan had been sitting with downcast eyes, his empty rifle poised upon one knee. He had trembled at first, apparently with suppressed rage; but now his better nature seemed to possess him and after a moment of thoughtful silence he arose, left his rifle standing against the wall, walked across the room, took Martin by the hand, and said:

"Hazen, you make me ashamed of myself. There's my hand. Let's forget and forgive all round. Hereafter you are my friend and son-in-law."

The younger Morgans, catching the same true spirit, shook hands with Martin, and between the brave youth and these rough men, there was a reconciliation that was earnest and abiding. They had tried to murder him; now they would have killed a dozen men to defend him.

Martin tossed his revolver upon the bed, for he knew he could safely do so. Rough men as the Morgans has been all their lives, there was *truth* in them—Martin knew it. And the feud between the Morgans and the Hazens was at an end forever and ever!

Gold and Silver.

Many people have the desire to know the value of gold and silver in bulk. The following statement from Prof. F. L. Schirmer, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, may be relied upon as correct. The firmness of Colorado gold, and the calculation of value of gold and silver, are also given. It is a matter of considerable value, and should be carefully preserved for reference:

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold and silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and, therefore, the value of a ton of pure gold is $602,799 21, and a ton of silver $37,704 48.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,518 74 pounds avoirdupois; a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 556,25 pounds avoirdupois.

If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in a ton of ore, it contains 291·63 ounces troy of either of these metals.

The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000, and the natural alloy, gold, 781; silver, 209; copper, 10; total, 1,000.

The calculations at the Mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine, coin, is worth $800, and 11 ounces of silver, 900 fine, coin, is worth $12 80.

Healthful Cellars.

A dry and neatly-kept cellar is a pretty good guarantee of health to the family whose members are breathing the air from it day and night. Everybody believes in having pure air to breathe; but we are sorry to tell the truth that thousands are breathing impure air on account of foul cellars. What are the essentials of a good cellar? It must be dry; it must have stone walls outside and division walls of either stone or brick; the floor of cement upon a foundation of cobble stones previously imbedded in the earth by means of a maul handled by two men; plastered ceilings and walls; complete ventilation by means of large windows. If these points are secured, the cellar becomes one of the most important rooms in the house.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Things Worth Knowing.

Keep tea in a close chest or cannister.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles.

Keep bread and cake in a tin box or stone jar.

Cranberries will keep all winter in a firkin of water in a cellar.

September and October butter is the best for winter use.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped in soft paper, and, if possible, laid in a drawer.

The standard adopted by the United States is the Winchester bushel, 18½ inches in diameter inside, 8 inches deep, and contains 2,150 42-100 cubic inches. It is the legal bushel of each State having no special statute bushel of its own. A half-bushel measure should contain 1,075 21-100 cubic inches.

To find the contents of a cylindrical measure multiply the square of the diameter by .785,398 and then by the depth. Example: 18½x18½=342.25; 342,25x.785,398=268,803; 268,803x8=2,150 42-100.

The United States standard gallon measures 231 cubic inches.

A barrel contains 40 gallons or 9,240 cubic inches.

Five yards wide by 968 long contains 1 acre; 10 yards wide by 484 long contains 1 acre; 20 yards wide by 242 long contains 1 acre; 40 yards wide by 121 long contains 1 acre; 60 feet wide by 726 long contains 1 acre; 110 feet wide by 396 long contains 1 acre; 220 feet wide by 198 long contains 1 acre.

No. 1 mackerel should be not less than 13 inches in length from the extremity of the head to the fork of the tail, fat, free from rust, taint or drainage.

No. 2 mackerel should be not less than 11 inches in length,fat and free from &c.

No. 3 mackerel should be not less than 10 inches in length.

No. 3 large should not be less than 13 inches in length and in quality are those that remain after the selections of No. 1.

No. 4 mackerel comprise all not in the above, and should be free from taint or damage.

The above is the standard established by law in Massachusetts, and is generally accepted by the trade elsewhere.

Mackerel should be kept covered with brine and not exposed to the air, as it becomes rancid or "rusty" in a few days.

Mess mackerel—The finest fish with head and tail removed.

Extra number ones are selected fish.

Large number twos—Fish over thirteen inches in length, and not good enough in quality for number ones.

Scaled herrings should be fat fish, free from scales and when smoked be of a bright golden color.

No. 1 herring are generally small and poor fish.

The best way to cook cod fish—Strip it of its skin and cut in pieces about the size of one's hand; place it in water and allow it to simmer on the stove until it becomes tender. It should never be allowed to boil. Boiling hardens and darkens the fish, and deprives it of much of its flavor.

Welsh firkins are so called from the fact of their being introduced by a Welsh settlement in the northern part of New York State. A Welsh firkin contains about 100 pounds, and a half-firkin or tub 50 pounds on an average. A common returnable firkin contains from 30 to 70 pounds of butter, and a common firkin 90 to 100 pounds.

Mackerel comes in barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and kits, containing full weight, respectively 200, 100, 50 and 20 pounds.

Pork, full weight, should contain 200 pounds, but the standard has been reduced to 190 pounds; pickled beef hams in barrels 306 and 220 pounds; clear sides in bulk, in boxes, 500 pounds, and in hogsheads from 800 to 1,000 pounds.

Salt—Ashton's, Marshall's and other Liverpool brands—comes in bags, 224 pounds; New York State in barrels and bags, 240 and 280 pounds; cases table salt contain 60 boxes, about 2 pounds each. Salt also comes in small packets, put up in sacks, three sizes; 25, 10 pound packets; 40, 6 pounds; and 80, 3 pounds.

Oolong teas are very highly dried, of wiry, brittle leaf, and valued according to degree of strength and pungency, and freedom from dust.

Souchongs are the strongest black teas. The leaves are large, thin and often broken. The infusion is clear, golden and aromatic.

Congou teas have small, short, grayish black leaves.

Gunpowder is a heavy tea, of a dark green hue, and the leaves rolled in hard balls.

Imperials are in larger grains than gunpowders, and in color a silvery green.

Hysons have long, straight, fleshy, grayish green leaves, rolled lengthwise on themselves, with sweet aromatic flavor.

Twankays, are known by the larg yellowish, badly-rolled leaves and strong odor. The infusion is a deep yellow, and of clear, sharp taste.—*American Grocer.*

Interior of a Buddhist Nunnery.

As so good an opportunity might have not occurred again of seeing the interior of a Chinese or Buddhist nunnery, I asked the abbess to show me through it, and to explain the regulations of the order. She assented, and frankly told me all about the institution and its government, which is by no means so strict as that of the Romish convents. The candidates are not admitted into full orders until they attain the age of sixteen. Prior to this, and from the commencement of their ascetic life, they assume the garb peculiar to the sisterhood. The chief apparent distinction between the novices and those in full orders is that the heads of the latter are wholly shaven, while the former have only the front part of the crown shaven. The younger nuns have plaited queues flowing down behind. The nuns mostly had large feet, clumsy shoes, long stockings and garters, full trowsers, short jackets, and wide sleeves, with bald pates and skull-caps, precisely as the priests have. But the priestess have smoother countenances, softer looks, sweeter voices, and were more tidy. When the young woman has bared, or shaved her head—a sign of making religious vows very different from that of "taking the vail," adopted in the nunneries of Europe—she is required to lead a life of devotion and mortification. She must eat and drink sparingly, and her diet must consist of vegetables only. Strong meats and drinks are to be avoided as poison. The business and cares of this world are not to engross her attention. She has retired from it, and must be fitting herself for eternal canonization. Nothing should occupy her thoughts or engage her affections but the service of the temple in the precincts of which she lives. Daily exercises are to be conducted by her, the furniture of the small sanctuary that forms a part of the convent must be looked after and kept clean and orderly; those women or men who come to worship at the altars, and seek guidance or comfort, must be cared for and assisted. When there is leisure the sick and the poor are to be visited, and all who have placed themselves under her special direction and spiritual instruction have a large claim upon her regard. That she may live the life of seclusion and self-denial she must vow perpetual maidenhood; the thought of marriage should never enter her head, and the society of man must be shunned. As far as I could see these rigid rules were not seriously complied with, and there appeared no great amount of devotion at their religious exercises, especially among the novices. Their sacred books consisted of many volumes, printed in large text on fine paper. For these they had a profound respect. The rapidity with which the pages and sections of the books were hurried off at their religious exercises was amazing. Both the young and old nuns seemed equally expert at their recitations, but there was nothing of a devotional spirit about them; their demeanor was anything but devout. I was shocked to see the levity of the juvenile nuns in paying religious homage to the goddess Kwan yin; they were as merry and tricky, as flirting and as froliesome, as any party of girls met to keep the birthday one of their schoolmates.

Men We Don't Want to Meet.

The man who grunts and gasps as he gobbles up the soup, and at every other mouthful seems threatened with a choking fit.

The man who, having by an accident been once thrown into your company, makes bold to bawl your name out, and to shake your hand profusely when you pass him in the street.

The man who artfully provokes you to play a game of billiards with him, and, though he feigns to be a novice, produces his own chalk.

The man who can't sit at your table on any set occasion without getting on his legs to propose some stupid toast.

The man who, thinking you are musical, bores you with his notions on the music of the future, of which you know as little as the music of the spheres.

The man who wears a white hat in winter and smokes a pipe when walking, and accosts you as "old fellow" just as you are hoping to make a good impression on some well dressed lady friends.

The man who, knowing that your doctor faces him at table, turns the talk so as to set him talking doctor's shop.

The man who, with a look of urgent business, when you are in a hurry, takes you by the button-hole to tell you a bad joke.

The man who, sitting just behind you at the opera, destroys half your enjoyment by humming the air.

The man who makes remarks on your personal adornment, asks you where you buy your waistcoats, and what you paid for your dress boots.

The man who lards his talk with little scraps of French and German after his return from a Continental tour.

The man who spoils your pleasure in seeing a new play by applauding in wrong places, and muttering in stage whispers his comments on the plot.

And, to finish with the man who, when you draw back slightly to appreciate a picture, coolly comes and stands in front of you, and then receding, also treads upon your toes.—*Punch.*

An Editor of 1775.

In 1775 there were four newspapers published in New York. Rivington's *Royal Gazetteer* was the subservient tool of the British authorities. The *Mercury*, published by Hugh Gaine, was a time-server and trimmer. Anderson's *Constitutional Gazette* was born and died in 1775, and had no influence whatever. The *New York Journal*, published by John Holt, was the sturdy and unpurchasable organ of the Sons of Liberty. Its editor fled the City after the disastrous battle on Long Island, and he was heard of afterward as publishing his newspaper at one and another of the towns of the Hudson under circumstances that would have apalled a less determined man. In the month of August, 1777, while at Esopus, he printed an advertisement, in which he proposed to take any kind of country produce in the way of trade. His prospectus reads very quaintly: "And the printer, being unable to carry on his business without the necessaries of life, is obliged to affix the following prices to his work, viz.: For a quarter of news, 12 lbs. of beef, pork, veal, or mutton, or 4 lbs. of butter, or 7 lbs. of cheese, or 18 lbs. of fine flour, or half a bushel of wheat, or one bushel of Indian corn, or half a cord of wood, or 300 weight of hay or other articles of country produce as he shall want them, in like proportions, or as much money as will purchase them at the time; for other articles of printing work, the prices to be in proportion to that of the newspaper. All his customers who have to spare any of the above, or other articles of of country produce, he hopes will let him know it, and afford him the necessary supplies, without which his business here must very soon be discontinued." It is gratifying to be able to state that the sturdy patriot survived the Revolution, and lived to revisit the city of which he had been Postmaster in 1775. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this state, a native of Virginia, who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the thirtieth of January, 1784, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. To say that his family lament him is needless; that his friends bewail him, is useless; that all regret him, unnecessary; for that he merited every esteem is certain. The tongue of slander cannot say less, though justice might say more." Such an epitaph, inscribed over the dust of an editor, who had also held commission as Postmaster, opens a wide field of emulation to the journalists and officials of these later days.—*Scribner.*

How Coffee Came to be used.

It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffee, without which few persons in any half or wholly civilized country in the world now make breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia or Upper Utopia.

The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, on the reports of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it had reached Paris.

A single plant, brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of the consumption now can hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consumes it at the cost, on its landing, of from fifteen to sixteen millions of dollars.

Ostentatious Funerals—How Americans Might Improve.

In one respect, at least, Americans might mend their manners—in the public exhibition of reverence for the dead. The passage of a funeral train through our streets, whether of a greater or an unknown man, elicits from the stolid spectators no further recognition than a stare. In Paris or anywhere in France the presence of the mortal remains of any fellow being is acknowledged even by the humblest artisan with head bared and bowed, while in New York the dead body of a Vice President is carried through miles of streets lined with people all with their crowns covered. They take off their hats to the living, but never to the dead. There is no more touching and graceful custom than this bit of French reverence, and none which our people seem so slow to adopt. It is just these little knacks of politeness that the American gentleman who fondly imagines himself the finest gentleman in the world, is in need of. No doubt in this and many other things he represses his instincts for fear of seeming sentimental. In the case of so distinguished a public officer as Henry Wilson the rudeness of the omission was almost brutal, and the very darkness that threw an atmospnere of gloom about his funeral procession through the city seemed to be a friendly shade. There was something appropriate besides in the darkness. For a lonely old man, dying almost without kith or kin, forsaken before his death by the men who should have respected his counsels after his death, by his own colleagues in Congress, and hastily seized upon by surgeons as a "subject" almost before the body was cold, it was a fitting pall.

There is an unmistakable revolt against these funeral pegeants that wind their way from city to city and prolong the obsequies of a public man until a careless and capricious public weary of the mention of his name in the newspapers. It seems like an affront to genuine grief to make a dead statesman the focus of staring crowds, and withhold his wornout body from the resting place which belongs to it. There is too much unsuccessful striving after display, too little simplicity and sincerity, too much local and official vanity, too little genuine appreciation and feeling about these mournful processions not to cause us to feel that this is treating the dead with indignity rather than with honor. Those who would respect a man's privacy when alive ought not to insult it when dead. A man has a right to be left alone in his coffin—his last abode. The State which claims him can take him to herself and sorrow alone. But, as for the poor clay, let that go to its long home.

About Gulls.

A writer in the San Francisco *Bulletin* discourses pleasantly of the habits of the sea-fowl which frequent the waters adjacent to that city. Of the gulls he says:

"There are at the present time no less than eight varieties of gulls known to this coast. The gull most commonly seen in the harbor is the western herring gull, almost identical in form, size, color, and habits with the common herring gull of the East. Indeed, there are few California sea birds which are distinctively Western, but nearly all find their prototypes in Eastern waters, the only appreciable difference between the species of the two coasts being, in many instances the larger size of those inhabiting the Pacific—a peculiarity not confined to birds, either, but also true of fruits, vegetables and other natural productions of the country. Every one knows the appearance of the Western gull. Its robust form; its pure white plumage beneath its delicate slate-blue wings and back; its graceful, easily sustained flight and its sociable habits, render it very conspicuous and a prominent item in the attractions of the bay. Accompanying it are seen gulls of similar characteristics, save that their plumage is of a dingy brown or grey color. These are the young of this same species, and do not take on the full splendor of their dress till the second or third year, and it is common to see, in a single passage across the bay, birds of this species in every conceivable variety of plumage. They are very greedy birds, and not at all fastidious as to the composition of their repast, fresh fish or putrid, decayed vegetable matter, or the offal and garbage of the wharves being devoured with equal relish. They are very expert in picking up food from the surface of the water, circling over it until assured of its desirableness, and then descending with strong flappings of their upraised wings till close upon the water, when the prize is picked daintily up without the bird's wetting its feet, and the interrupted flight resumed. When, as is often the case, several birds dart at once in pursuit of the same morsel, less care is taken, and the whole body precipitate themselves into the waves with shrill screams and a great throwing up of the water, and if one is fortunate enough to gain a prize, he is at once pursued by the rest and pecked and buffeted till sometimes he is obliged to drop the food, which is snatched by another before it reaches the water, and who in turn is assailed by the rest till the bit is either finally swallowed or torn in pieces in the struggle. Upon the beaches beyond the city these birds are seen in immense numbers, patiently waiting for the tide to go out, or when it ebbs, usually engaged in feeding on the mussels, marine worms, snails, &c., left visible by the receding waters. They also subsist largely on clams, which they clear from the shells by beating them against the rocks, or, where the beach is sandy, flying with them to a distance of from fifty to a hundred feet in the air, from which height they are dropped to the ground below and broken by the fall; whereupon the ingenious birds descend and enjoy a rich feast. Upon these beaches they may often be seen at low tide, completely gorged and fast asleep upon one leg, and so oblivious to all their surroundings that the returning tide sweeps them off, still sleeping, upon the tossing waves, Yet, in spite of their seeming forgetfulness to all their surroundings, it is a difficult matter to walk up to them, for at the slightest intimation of danger their heads come out from under their wings with a jerk, and rising heavily they flap away to some more secure retreat. Though careless in their manner of feeding they are very neat in their plumage and spend hours every day in dressing their feathers.

Frequently found in company with the preceding species are the glaucus-winged and California gulls, the former much resembling it though easily distinguished by its larger size and shorter wings, which makes its flight less graceful and well-sustained, and the latter being much smaller than either of its companions, and with lighter colored back and wings. These California gulls are a great pest to the pelicans, which they closely follow in their search for food, and when they have seized a fish nimbly snatch it from the open pouch, often alighting on the lubberly bird's very head for the purpose, and bear it away in triumph. The abused pelican, however, seldom resents the theft, but calmly turns away for other game, of which, perchance, he is again deftly robbed by his sprightly and conscienceless neighbor. When no pelicans are at hand these feathered hoodlums betake themselves to honest work, and catch their own fish in a very skilful manner

The ring-billed gulls are also pretty constant visitors to our harbor and fraternize with the other varieties already enumerated, which they resemble in general appearance, habits, and flight. They are of very sympathetic natures, and if one of their number is shot and wounded will hover over it with every expression of deep solicitude, and even try to help it rise again into the air, nor do their efforts cease until several shots have been fired among them, when they seem to appreciate the situation and slowly retire in ever-widening circles. Other and later varieties are the white-headed gull—a beautiful bird, easily distinguishable by its snow-white head, blending into ashy-lead color on the back and breast, and a blood-red bill; Suckley's gull, a miniature copy of the glaucus-winged gull, and, rarest of all, the ivory gull, of peculiarly brilliant white plumage and light yellow bill. Bonaparte's gull, a handsome and graceful species, smaller than any of the others, and easily distinguished by its black head and neck, is also a rather frequent visitor, and differs from other birds of its class in being very good eating, quite equal, I think, to the larger rails. This is probably due to the character of his food, which is more delicate than that sought by the other species, and consists largely, at certain seasons, of coleopterous insects, which it secures in the air after the manner of a swallow—a habit noticed, as far as I know, in no other gull. Though all these varieties feed together amicably, their breeding places are always kept distinct; and, though several may breed in the same island, their nests are not adjacent. The Skua gulls, or Jagers, whose characteristics are a more robust form and darker plumage than those of the true gulls seem to be without representatives on this coast, with the exception, possibly, of the common Skua, which is the only one of the genus which roams far from its Arctic home."

FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS.

Once in a while, in this world so strange,
To lighten our sad regrets,
We may find a "heart that is true through change,"
A heart that never forgets.
But rare as a rose in December,
As a bird in an Arctic clime,
Is a heart that can ever remember,
Through sorrow, and change, and time.

Once in a while we find a friend
That will cling through good and ill;
Whose friendship follows us e'en to the end,
Be it up or adown a hill.
But the heart so true and the love so tender,
And friendship's faithful smile
Whether we dwell in sadness or splendor,
We find but once in a while.

Genius and Debt.

Men of genius are equally facile in running into debt. Genius has no necessary connection with prudence or self-restraint, nor does it exercise any influence over the common rules of arithmetic, which are rigid and inflexible. Men of genius are often superior to what Bacon calls "the wisdom of business." Yet Bacon himself did not follow his own advice, but was ruined by his improvidence. He was in straits and difficulties when a youth, and in still greater straits and difficulties when a man. His life was splendid, but his excessive expenditure involved him in debts which created a perpetual craving for money. One day, in passing out to his ante-chamber, where his followers were awaiting his appearance, he said: "Be seated, my masters; your rise has been my fall." To supply his wants Bacon took bribes, and was thereupon beset by his enemies, convicted, degraded, and ruined. Even men with a special genius for finance on a grand scale may completely break down in the management of their own private affairs. Pitt managed the national finances during a period of unexampled difficulty, yet was himself always plunged in debt. Lord Carrington, ex-banker, once or twice, at Mr. Pitt's request, examined his household accounts, and found the quantity of butchers' meat charged in the bills was one hundred weight a week. The charge for servants' wages, board wages, living, and household bills exceeded £3,300 a year. At Pitt's death the nation voted £40,000 to satisfy the demands of his creditors; yet his income had never been less than £6,000 a year; and at one time, with the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, it was nearly £4,000 a year more. Macaulay truly says that "the character of Pitt would have stood higher if, with the disinterestedness of Pericles and DeWitt, he had united their dignified frugality."

But Pitt by no means stood alone. Lord Melville was as unthrifty in the management of his own affairs as he was of the money of the public. Fox was an enormous ower, his financial maxim being that a man need never want money if he was willing to pay enough for it. Fox called the outer hall at Almack's, where he borrowed on occasions from Jew lenders at exorbitant premiums, his "Jerusalem Chamber." Passion for play was his great vice, and at a very early age it involved him in debt to an enormous amount. It is stated by Gibbon that on one occasion Fox sat playing at hazard for twenty hours in succession, losing £11,000. But deep play was the vice of high life in those days, and cheating was not unknown. Selwyn, alluding to Fox's losses at play, called him Charles the Martyr.

Sheridan was the hero of debt. He lived on it. Though he received large sums of money in one way or another, no one knew what became of it, for he paid nobody. It seemed to melt away in his hands like snow in summer. He spent his first wife's fortune of £1,600 in a six weeks' jaunt to Bath. Necessity drove him to literature, and perhaps to the stimulus of poverty we owe "The Rivals" and the dramas which succeeded it. With his second wife he obtained a fortune of £5,000, and with £15,000 which he realized by the sale of Drury Lane shares he bought an estate in Surrey, from which he was driven by debt and duns. The remainder of his life was a series of shifts, sometimes brilliant, but often degrading to raise money and evade creditors. Taylor, of the Opera House, used to say that if he took off his hat to Sheridan in the street it would cost him fifty pounds; but if he stopped to speak to him it would cost a hundred. He was in debt all round—to his milkman, his grocer, his baker, and his butcher. Sometimes Mrs. Sheridan would be kept waiting for an hour or more, while the servants were beating up the neighborhood for coffee, butter, eggs, and rolls. While Sheridan was paymaster of the navy a butcher one day brought a leg of mutton to the kitchen. The cook took it and clapped it in the pot to boil, and went up stairs for the money; but not returning, the butcher coolly removed the pot lid, took out the mutton, and walked away with it on his tray. Yet, while living in these straits, Sheridan, when invited with his son into the country, usually went in chaises and four—he in one, and his son Tom following in the other. The end of all was very sad. For some weeks before his death he was nearly destitute of the means of subsistence. His noble and royal friends had entirely deserted him. Executions for debt were in his house, and he passed his last days in the custody of sheriff's officers, who abstained from conveying him to prison merely because they were assured that to remove him would cause his immediate death.—*Samuel Smiles.*

Methods of Authors.

The different methods our most distinguished authors employed in the composition of their works are worth mention. David Hume, for instance, wrote rapidly, but corrected slowly and laboriously and his manuscripts are full of erasures. The erasures are few in the writings of Gibbons, as he made all his corrections in his mind, and never wrote a sentence until he had balanced and amended it to his entire satisfaction, either seated in his arm chair or walking in his balcony with the Lake of Geneva below him. Dr. Adam Smith dictated to his clerk while walking slowly up and down his room. Hence it has been alleged that his sentences are nearly all of the same length, each containing exactly as much as the clerk could take down while the doctor took a single turn. In lecturing he was more dependent than the generality of professors on the sympathy of his class. During a whole session a certain student, with a plain but expressive countenance, was of great use to him in judging of his success. He sat conspicuously in front of a pillar. He had him constantly in his eye. If he leaned forward to listen all was right, and he knew he had the ear of his class; but if he leaned back in an attitude of listlessness he felt at once that all was wrong, and that he must change either the subject or the style of his address.

American Titles.

Since the war the extraordinary multiplication of "colleges" has made civilian titles as cheap as military—let us be thankful they are not hereditary. The other day there was an account in the papers of an "Illinois inter-collegiate contest, eight of the leading colleges in the State participating." Think of eight leading colleges in Illinois, to say nothing of the modestly subordinate ones! I wonder how many readers of this page ever heard of five out of the multitudinous colleges of Illinois. Well, somebody has been showing from the reports of the Bureau of Education that there are no fewer than 228 "universities and colleges" in our favored country, which conferred last year 3,520 degrees in course, and 441 honorary degrees. This was quite independent of the thirty-five agricultural colleges, with their 362 degrees, the 65 woman's colleges, with their 563 degrees, the 81 medical schools, with their 630 degrees, and in fine a total of 8,859 degrees in course. In some of these institutions the conferring of scholastic degrees amounts to a mania. One of them created six doctors of law or divinity at a pop.—*The Galaxy.*

Children's Fancies.

Care and duty hem us in so closely during maturer years that we should become dry and desolate but for constantly recurring to the one period of life when the limitations of space and time do not oppress us and the far off is as the near. The baby who puts out his little hand for the moon is compelled to draw it back empty, yet he puts it forth many times again. My friend's little daughter, after having the stars for the first time pointed out to her, requested next day to have "two little stars with sugar on them for breakfast." And in their first dealings with human beings children set aside the petty barriers of generations and centuries in the same fine way. "Mamma," said in my hearing the little daughter of a certain poetess, "did I ever see Mr. Shakespeare?" It was at the dinner table and between two bites of an apple. On another occasion the same child said with equal confidence, "Mamma, did you ever know Cleopatra?" There was no affectation about it. She was accustomed to see literary people and other notabilities at her mother's house, and Shakespeare and Cleopatra might have come and gone, arm in arm, without exciting her half so much as the arrival of a new paper doll. Thus a child travelling with me, and seeing me salute, at a railway station, a certain Methodist minister of great dimensions, inquired with casual interest, whether that was the Pope. To assign to the Pope his proper places in space, and to Shakespeare or his heroines their rightful position in time—what have children to do with such trifles? Matters more important claim their attention; are there not hoops and skipping ropes and luncheon? I knew a little girl who was found sobbing in bed one night, unable to close her eyes, long after her usual time of slumber. With much reluctance and after long cross-examination, she owned that her sorrow related solely to the woes of "Long Tail" and "Blue Eyes," two devoted rats, whose highly-wrought adventures she had just been reading in a child's magazine. "Blue Eyes" had been caught in a trap from which "Long Tail" had finally rescued her, but their sufferings had been so vividly described that it was long before she could be induced to view it as anything but a real tragedy. Less easy of persuasion was a child once under my charge, a boy of twelve, unusually strong and active, spending almost his whole time in the open air, who was yet moved by the story of "Undine" to such exaggerated emotion that he lay awake, the greater part of the night in an agony of tears, which grew worse and worse till I hit upon a happy thought, and imagined for him a wholly new ending to the tale—bringing Undine out of the water and returning her to Hildebrand, so that all should live happily ever after. Being offered this entirely ideal refuge from an equally ideal woe, my poor little pupil dried up his tears and was asleep in ten minutes. It is a common thing for children to live in some world of their own, apart from all their daily duties and belongings. In one household of my acquaintance two little girls possess a private fairyland named "Blab." All their play hours are passed in it; its secrets are known to them only—even their parents are not admitted, but their baby sister, not yet two years old, is by birthright a citizen of of the realm, and acts with great dignity her part in its pageants. They have invented for this enchanted land a language, both spoken and written—their father it should be said, is an eminent linguist—and they have devised novel combinations of letters, to express sounds not represented in the English tongue. I knew another child who spent her summers on a charming estate by the sea-shore, with her grandfather as chief playmate. They jointly peopled with a fairy world the woods and rocks around them; every rocky cave, every hollow tree, every hole in the ground was full of enchantment. There were paths and ravines where it was forbidden to walk fast or speak aloud. The two playmates would steal off by themselves and hold secret converse for hours concerning these wonders, till, on one unlucky day, the elder conspirator forgot himself so far as to speak disrespectfully of the prime minister of the Court of Fairyland. No actual peril could have taken more apparent hold of the child's imagination. She walked up and down, wringing her hands, and endeavoring to propitiate the supposed wrath of these beings unseen by such highly wrought appeals as this: "I come to implore you in behalf of my beloved grandpapa! Spare him! O respectable Green Bird! do his doom lightly!" I knew a little girl who spent a Winter with two maiden ladies, and who had been presented by one of them with a paper doll, gorgeously arrayed. She named it the Marquis, and at once assigned to that nobleman the heart and hand of her younger hostess. He was thenceforth always treated with the respect due to the head of the house; a chair and plate were assigned him at the table, though for reasons of practical convenience, he usually sat in the plate. "Good morning" must always be said to him. The best of everything must be offered first to him, or else Lizzie was much hurt, and the family were charged with discourteous neglect. Indeed, she always chose to take the tone that he did not receive quite the consideration to which his rank and services entitled him; and when she first awakened in the morning, she would give reproving lectures to his supposed spouse. "He does everything for you," the child would say to this lady; "he earns money, and buys you all that you have; he shovels your paths for you"—this being, perhaps, on a snowy morning when that process was audible—"and yet you do not remember all his kindness." The whole assumed relationship wae treated as an absolute reality, and the lively farce lasted, with undiminished spirit, during the whole of a New England Winter.—*Scribner for January.*

Old Names.

The perversion of names of localities is sometimes very curious. Thus we read this morning in an official dispatch that "the Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after November 10th, a first-class steam siren will be sounded at Skilligalee Isle, Lake Michigan." It would be no wonder if this bad spelling had become official, for nobody for many years has called that singularly lonely and dangerous island near the straits of Mackinaw—Michilimackinac—any other name than Skilligalee. Traced to its origin it is one of the old and always terse and descriptive French names left by Father Marquette. It is *Isle aux Galets*, the island of small stones washed up by the sea. But as Skilligalee is a little farther out of the world than any other place of equal importance, it makes small odds what they call it. It is the most "dissolute" island in the world. And so of other of Father Marquette's fine designations. The head land of Bois Blanc has become Bobolo, and the beautiful Marais des Cygnes, the Marsh of Swans, has been corrupted to Marysine. But the Government records, at least ought to spell these historical names correctly.

Happiness is unrepented pleasure.

A Peaceful Pipe.

Much thought, supplemented by on little experience, has led me to prefer the pipe before all other methods of tobacco using. There exist objections—but neither are St. Peter's dome and the Medicean Venus wholly satisfactory, though on the whole the best of the kind. There are times and places tolerant only of the cigarette, tenderly white and sweetly fragrant; a grimy pipe is no fit sight for the dark-eyed daughters of warm Castile. And have we dined with delicate sumptousness; has each successive viand from pearly oyster to perfumed Stilton,at once cunningly relieved the palate from what went before, and subtly stimulated it for what was to come; in short, has the repast been an epicurean song of finest harmony—hardly may we play the epilogue upon a pipe. More fitting there will be the refined Habana, dark and tapering, yielding a firm white column of moulded ash, which may be broken from its fiery base, but crumbles not. Let the elderly dowager, with high arched nose, and the silk-stockinged Frenchman of the old regime, enshrine themselves in their gold snuff-boxes. And be not even that other preparation of the weed too much condemned. A horseman once, on a twenty-four hour gallop, condensed all nourishment into a mouthful or two of "chewing tobacco," and it brought him successfully through.

But, after all is said, we turn to the pipe once more, It is better than chewing and snuffing, because we taste the fire-emancipated soul instead of the unrefined material part; better than the cigar, because the cigar is a mere stranger—a passing acquaintance; though much of the fine gentleman be in him, he is dry and formal. Beginning the conversation with airy words of captivating savor, his language gradually grows stronger, till at the end he sinks into rank and bitter repinings; now is he gone forever and forgotten. No romantic associations can cling to him; his history is comprised in a single event. Picturesque he is not; an attache of the fashionable world, it is beneath his dignity to consort with such people as Teniers drew; nor will he enroll himself among the familiar spirits of poets and philisophers. Shakespeare with a Partaga between his teeth! Milton wrestling with an Intimidad! Dante puffing a cheroot! We cannot entertain such images. But a quaintly carved pipe-bowl, embrowned and lustrous—would it not add to the grave dignity of each one of them?—*The Galaxy.*

Good for Pony—No Good for Warrior.

Colonel Stevens, an officer with much experience of savage life, was employed on the plains as Government Engineer, to build a number of stone houses for the Indian chiefs. These tenements were designed as baits to catch their tribes. In six months all his tenements were gone, sold to the white men for a few kegs of whiskey. One big chief, Long Antelope, kept his house, and Stevens rode to see this chief, as being a man of higher hope than others of his race. He found Long Antelope smoking in a tent pitched near the window of his house, "Why living in a tent, Long Antelope, when you have a good house?" Long Antelope smiled. "House good for pony,—no good for warrior—ugh!" Stevens went in, and found Long Antelope's pony stalled in the dining-room. "A house," says Stevens, is too much for a full-blood Indian's brain. The only notion you can get into such a fellow's head is, that to settle down means to wrap his shoulders in a warm blanket instead of in a skin, to loaf about the Agency, instead of going out to hunt, and to spend his time in smoking and drinking instead of taking scalps."

Limit Your Wants.

From the nature of things, the income of most of the inhabitants of the earth must be limited, and, indeed, within very narrow bounds. The product of labor throughout the world, if equally divided, would not make the share of each individual large. It is impossible that every one should be what is called rich. But it is by no means impossible to be independent. And what is the way to compass this "glorious privilege?" The method is very simple. It consists in one rule. Limit your wants; make them few and inexpensive. To do this would interfere but little with your real enjoyment. It is mostly a matter of habit. You require more, or you are satisfied with less—just as you have accustomed yourself to one or the other. Limit your wants, estimate their cost and never exceed it, taking pains to keep it always inside of your income. Thus you will secure your lasting independence. Young men, think of this. A great deal of the happiness of your lives depends upon it. After having made your money, spend it as you choose, honestly; but be sure you make it first.

Father and Son.

There are two regular patrons of the police station in Springfield, Mass., father and son, of whom the *Union* thus speaks: "When the old gentleman gets into limbo the son appears and proceeds to read him a long lecture on the sin of drinking and its attendant evils, usually winding up with, "It's good enough for you. I have done all that a son could do to make you live properly, and you have no one to blame but yourself." Money is raised to pay the old man's fine, and then the son takes his turn at getting drunk and smashing things. Straightway the father appears at the station-house, and, with a benign expression on his countenance, plaintively inquires: 'Is this the example which I have set you, and am I to be thus repaid for all my watchful care and tenderness?' The family pay the son's fine, and then it is the old man's turn. The funny part of the affair is that father and son have been lecturing each other in this way for about nine years, and neither of them seems to have the slightest idea of the extreme ludicrousness which their continued exhortations have attained."

Home Influence.

Homes, which are the nurseries of children who grow up into men and women, will be good or bad according to the power that governs them. Where the spirit of love and duty pervades the home—where head and heart bear rule wisely there—where the daily life is honest and virtuous—where the government is sensible, kind, loving—then may we expect from such a home an issue of healthy, useful and happy beings, capable, as they gain the requisite strength, of following the footsteps of their parents, of walking uprightly, governing themselves wisely, and contributing to the welfare of those about them.

On the other hand, if surrounded by ignorance, coarseness and selfishness, they will unconsciously assume the same character, and grow up to adult years rude, uncultivated, and all the more dangerous to society if placed amidst the manifold temptations of what is called civilized life. "Give your child to be educated by a slave," said an ancient Greek, "and, instead of one slave, you will have two."

Observation of a Woman.

The foot is the point of departure for the whole toilet She who can prettily dress her feet is very easy to costume elegantly, but a woman who dreads to expose her feet can never be well attired. The German who has generally big feet, is always badly dressed. The American has a little foot, so she is elegant. The Russian is ravishingly attired, for she has little feet. The Spaniard is elegant—her foot is small, but she dresses it badly. The French woman has a little foot, and her boot is the height of perfection.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—Illinois has a uniformed and equipped militia force of 3 256 men.

—California's wool clip is expected to reach 50,000,000 pounds next season.

—The right to sell pop-corn at the Centennial exposition has been sold for $3,000.

—A Corry (Pa.) jeweller claims to have a clock that was made in the year 1411.

—Theatrical performances for the benefit of churches are common in San Francisco.

—The exports of Boston last year exceeded in value those of the preceding year more than seventeen per cent.

—A mongrel yellow dog is the mail carrier between Minnesota and Dakota, Michigan, a distance of sixty miles.

—The carpet manufactures of Philadelphia are looming up proudly, aggregating twenty million dollars a year.

—The members of the National Republican Convention will be called to meet at Chicago on the 15th of June.

—A piano voted to a popular Indianapolis man at a ladies' relief bazaar was immediately seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a debt.

—The school children of America annually pay $50,000,000 for school books, of which it is said the publishers pocket $33,000,000.

—The Maysville Bulletin offers the suggestion that patent medicine almanacs for 1876 are rather green yet for good kindling purposes.

—The number of men called under arms by the United States government for the suppression of the rebellion hon amounted to 2,752,049.

—Duncan, Sherman & Co. have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts on a petition signed by over 200 creditors, whose claims aggregate $2,168,000.

—Estimates of pork packing at the West indicate a falling off last year of about 570,000 hogs, as compared with 1874, a decrease of nearly ten per cent.

—The Boston Commercial Exchange has voted adversely upon a proposition to invest $10,000 in the Poughkeepsie bridge and direct Western route project.

—Petitions are being circulated throughout Iowa praying the Legislature to introduce homœopathy into the medical departments of the State University.

—Early in the year Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher will resume the management of a department of the *Christian Union*, to be conducted in the interest of housekeepers.

—Inventive progress. From a thousand patents a year in 1850, the average yearly number of patents granted in this country has grown to thirteen thousand.

—The second trial of Piper for the murder of Mabel Young, at Boston, has been put down for February 1, the press of business preventing an earlier hearing.

—Wabash College forbids gambling among the students, and the boys plaintively inquire how they can be appointed Minister to England without a knowledge of poker.

—The mercantile tonnage of all nations foots up 19,689,396 tons, the number of seagoing vessels being 57,-258 under sail and 5,519 under steam making a total of 62,777 vessels.

—Somebody who is curious in reference to the statistics of horse-racing, estimates that 880 races were run in this country during 1875, and $390,000 changed hands on that account.

—The degree of LL. D. has been conferred on Governor Bedle of New Jersey, and the degree of D. D. on Prof. Briggs of New York Union Theological Seminary, by the trustees of Princeton College.

—General Sherman is authority for the statement that there is one officer for every sixteen men in the effective force of the army. Is there no occasion for demanding a reduction in the number of officers?

—"The Silver Thimbles" is the rather neat title of a young ladies' society at Dechora, Iowa. The society's success is more than sew-sew, too, for at a late fair it realized several hundred dollars for charitable purposes.

—John Montgomery Sears, son of the late John Sears, of Boston, came of age Christmas Day. He owns more than $4,000,000 of real estate in Boston, and is worth many millions more in mortgages and bonds of various kinds.

—The favorable impression made upon travelers by the Philadelphia line of steamships is shown by the fact that during the past year, the American and Red Star lines carried 20,985 passengers, against 16,671 for 1874.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who has been in Springfield, Ill. since her stay in the insane asylum, continues to improve in health and spirits and visits among her friends. She lives with the family of Mr Ninian Edwards, her brother-in-law.

—The co-education of the sexes has been practiced at Cornell College, Iowa, from the start, and the teachers and trustees of the institution are well satisfied with the workings of the system. Of the 145 members of the alumni fifty-six are females.

—A. L. O. E. (Miss Charlotte Maria Tacher), well known in England and America as a writer of entertaining Sunday school books, has gone from England to India to engage in Zenana mission work. Miss Tacher is a grandniece of James Boswell, Dr. Johnson's famous biographer.

—Wyoming Territory has a new county named Crook, not named after crooked whiskey, but after Gen. Crook, who commands the Department of the Platte, and who has done more effective and judicious work among the Indians during the past few years than all the brigadiers on the frontier combined.

—Alanson Palmer, who a few years ago, owned some of the finest steamers on the great lakes, and whose great wealth, made him one of the powerful citizens of Buffalo, died the other day in an insane asylum, penniless and crazy, at the age of eighty-one years. He lost his wealth in reckless speculation.

—Miss Anna Louise Cary, the prima donna, has made an engagement to go to Vienna in the spring. She will return to America late in the summer, and will probably give a concert in Portland, Me. in September. She will sing in opera in this country next season under the management of Max Strakosch.

—A Washington correspondent who has been examining the literary tastes of prominent senators, finds that Bayard is given to reading Constitutional Law and Modern History; Thurman to light French works; Edmunds to English poetry and fiction; Gordon to English oratory; Conkling to the whole range of literrture; Morton, Schurz and Logan to cramming on particular subjects.

—A sheriff at St. Albans, Vt. having two insane persons to convey from the St Albans jail to an asylum for the insane at Brattleboro, Vt., called one of the lunatics aside and asked his aid in keeping watch on his companion during the journey, and then did the same with the other. The two lunatics sat side by side, silently eyeing each other through the whole route, and they have continually kept guard over each other in the asylum ever since.

The Wind.

With what a spirit-like voice does the wind soar over and haunt the earth! Its earliest hymn is low, soft and holy, like the breathing of an infant in a dream; but its tones awaken sooner to louder echoings, and all the spirits of the air rejoice around it, with the loud shoutings of an aerial hosannah. Thus it goes on, careering from one boundary to the other of the realms of space, rejoicing with a great and exceeding joy in the wild and untiring swiftness of its flight. But it hath also a voice for the storms, wild, savage and lonely, screaming and shrieking, and shattering the wearied air with the terror and woe of its mighty blastings.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ.......................Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., 10, Feb. 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The act providing for the erection of watering troughs passed the senate a few days ago.

A supplementary act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth, approved June 14, A. D., 1872. Passed the senate.

The republican state convention meets at Harrisburg, March 29.

The Mifflinburg Tel-lie-graph believe in ground-hog day. Oh, pshaw, Shoch, how shocking!

This is working East, South and West McKee convicted; Babcock shaking in his shoes. The developments of the whisky frauds of New Orleans exceed those of all other cities. Bristow backs out of the Presidential race for Morton, and the New York Tribune is about to undergo a change in its management, so as to make a free fight for Blaine. It will take something more than the white of an egg to settle this coffee.

The returns of the French elections for senators are regarded as in the highest degree favorable to the cause of the republic. Among the prominent republicans who have been elected to the senate are Thiers, Victor Hugo, Jules Favre and Oscar de Lafayette. About one hundred and twenty members of the old assembly are chosen to the senate which gives assurance of legislative experience As in the old assembly the monarchist and imperialist parties are in a majority over the republicans, but the differences of the enemies of the republic are irreconcileable. The republicans will be in a strong plurality and with the support of public sentiment will have the practical direction of political affairs. There is a rumor of a probable cabinet dissolution on account of the defeat of two of its ministers, Buffet and Dufaure. But in forming a new cabinet President MacMahon's could look only to the friends of the republic for reliable and sincere supporters of the government. The moderate character of the majority of the men chosen to the senate nominally as Bourbons or Bonapartists is a guarantee that no attempt will be successfully made to disturb the present order of political affairs. There is every cheering indication that the constitutional republic of France is marching to its secure and permanent establishment.

VAGRANCY DEFINED.—The first section of the bill to suppress vagrancy, introduced in the Senate, defines the offense as follows:

1. All persons who shall unlawfully return into any district whence they have been legally removed without bringing a certificate from the proper authorities of the city or district to which they belong stating that they have a settlement therein.

2. All persons who not having wherewith to maintain themselves and their families, live idly and without employment and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other persons in the like work in the place where they then are.

3. All persons who shall refuse to perform the work which shall be allotted to them by the overseers of the poor, as provided by the act of June 13, 1836, entitled an act relating to the support and employment of the poor.

4. All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets highways or other roads, to beg or gather alms, and all other persons wandering abroad and begging.

5. All persons who shall come from any place without this commonwealth to any place within it, and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

The other sections are in the main similar to those adopted by the poor directors convention at Altoona.

It cost just $106,743.44 to send the militia to the coal regions to suppress the riots in April, May and June of last year. This sum comes out of the public treasury, and makes strikes dear fun for the people.

On Monday all trains were taken off the Lehigh Valley railroad except the passenger and general freight trains. The engines will be housed, the crews suspended and the workmen in all the shops of the road will be put on half time. This suspension is owing to the cessation of running operations, in order to make needed repairs to the works, and is expected to contiue six weeks, but it is by no means certain that it will end there. The Lehigh and Susquehanna and all other roads of the valley will make similar suspensions. A large number of men all over the Lehigh valley will be thus thrown out of employment, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the resumption will be early and active.

A total suspension of mining operations in Luzerne and Lehigh counties as ordereed by the Schuylkill coal exchange and the New York combination took place on Friday last. Thousands of men and boys will be thrown out of employment.

LEGISLATIVIE

Harrisburg, February 2, 1876. The Senate was called to order at 11 a. m., President pro tem Davis in the chair.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from committees.

Act repealing the act of 1820, prohibiting horse racing as far as the same relates to agricultural societies.

Act requiring owners of stock to properly secure such stock from trespassing upon the property of others.

Act limiting prosecutions of forgery to five years after the offense was committed.

Act providing the recording and mortgaging of mining leases interest.

Act to protect the people of the State against imcompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics.

Act providing additional assessors in each separate election district of townships, ward, etc.

Act to provide organization and regulation of mutual fire insurance companies.

Act consolidating and amending the several game lews, and making a general law.

Bellefonte has not yet raised its $45,000 towards building the branch railroad—that's what's the matter. This is too bad—that town has the wealth to raise that amount in twelve hours—its wealth is greater than its enterprise and liberality. There are some gentlemen in it who have subscribed nobly, but there are others who can do much and yet have done nothing. If the road were made through direct to Tyrone, Bellefonte would be everlastingly crippled. The business men of the place will eventually be forced into the matter to save the prosperity of the town and prevent trade from being diverted to other localities. Then why not go into it at once and do what you can not avoid? Bellefonte can not afford for twice $45,000, to let the road go through on account of their not securing the branch road by raising the paltry sum now asked for. Remember, the day may come when you will be at the mercy of the "great monopoly," which may say, now "give us $75,000 or we make the road through to Tyrone, and give you no branch." This is not among the impossibilities, and is worthy the serious thought of its business men. We prefer seeing the towns of our own county having the trade of the same. We prefer seeing Bellefonte benefitted by the trade of this valley rather than Tyrone, Lewisburg, or any other town outside of our county; for whatever we can keep within the limits of our own county, tends, more or less, to the general prosperity of the county. Forty thousand dollars is a bagatelle for Bellefonte with its Humeses, Curtins, Reynoldses, Hoffer's, Bush's, its bankers, millowners, grain-dealers, iron-masters, and merchants. Potter, and some of the other townships on this side, with no show of the wealthy material to work upon as has Bellefonte, had to, and did, chalk $40,000 for the railroad. Bellefonte can not afford to loose, or even to delay the branch beyond the first day that the cars enter Pennsvalley from the eastern end. As soon as the first whistle of the locomotive is heard at the Forks, *trade will all go east* in the absence of facilities to go west. No man in Bellefonte, doing business to the extent of a levy a day can fail to see this and understand that it would cut down his levy to a fip—cut down the one whose business runs into thousands to one half, besides the depreciation in the value of property that must inevitably befall Bellefonte with a ruin of its trade.

We do not see that Bellefonte can avoid aiding the construction of the branch. She can delay it, but it will be a delay that its business men may have to pay for. The time may come when the proposition will be $75,000 instead of $45,000! and it must come to terms or loose a large trade, which would be paying dearer still. Will the business men of Bellefonte longer stand in their own light?

GRANT DOSEN'T DECLINE WORTH A CENT.

Washington dispatch to the Press.

The attention of the President was called to-day to statements that he had declared to Senator Conkling that he would not be a candidate for renomination, and that he would not favor Senator Conkling for the nomination. The President remarked that he had no conference with Senator Conkling nor with any one else on this subject, neither had he written any letters in regard to the matter. He further said that he had no doubt of the election of the Republican nominee. He considered it desirable that there should be harmony in the beliberations of the convention and in its choice of a candidate. It is the impression among the friends of the President that he will maintain the same policy as he did prior to his first and second nomination.

SENTENCES IMPOSED.

Indianapolis, February 1.—In the United States Court this forenoon the following named parties for crooked whiskey operations, were sentenced as follows by the Judge; Isaiah Gresham, Philip C. Eherwine, George T. Simonson, David M. Lewis, Harrison Miller, Wm. Murford, Hiram B Snyder, Alfred M. McGuff and John E. Philips, each two years in the Southern Indiana Penitentiary, and a fine of $1,000; James K. Hill, three years in the Pententiary and a fine of $1,000; Thos. Robb, one year in the Gibson county jail and a fine of $1,000. Henry Jacques, Christopher Coconur, John F. Crisp, and Dennis Reilly, each six months in the Gibson county jail, and a fine of $500. George Hogan, six months in Vanderburg county jail and a fine of $500. Passing sentence upon J. W. Bingham has been postponed for a few weeks longer.

Before sentence was imposed, some of the prisoners pleaded honorable wounds and faithful service in the army, but the Judge replied that his duty was an unpleasant one. Hill protested his innocence before God and the world. Bingham's sentence was postponed on account of his wife's sickness, as the shock would prove too great for her.

MORTON'S SPEECH.

THE SENATOR IN A PREDICAMENT—AN INEFFECTIVE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Washington, Jan. 19.—At last Senator Morton has got started on the war path which he hopes will lead him to the Presidency. For a week he has been trying to get a chance to give the bloody shirt a swing from the Mississippi stand point, but while he has been getting his canes under him another has stepped into the pool before him, and his wounded spirit has had no chance to be healed. But yesterday all things seemed to be ready, and with the scent of the coming strife in his nostrils he put the finishing to his great speech on the Mississippi troubles, and sent it broadcast to the newspapers of the land to-day. He appeared in the senate chamber with the huge roll of manuscript under his arm, and moved that all other business be suspended, but to his amazement the senate said "No" by the very decided vote of 20 to 32. Here was a dilemma. The speech was already in print in a thousand offices, and would be published before it was delivered. For a few minutes the Indiana senator chewed the cud of disappointment and his face evidenced its bitterness. Then he rose to to the occasion issued a few orders to his subordinates and disappeared from view. In the twinkling of an eye Boutwell, Sherman, and the rest were presenting the exigencies of the case to Senator Davis, who had the floor on his treasury investigation resolutions, and that gentleman with his customary urbanity, yielded to Mr. Morton, with the understanding that his resolutions should be the unfinished business as soon as Morton was done. Then, for upwards of an hour, Mr. Morton, leaning on his stationary crutch, read from manuscript a dry rehash of his campaign speeches in 1870, going back to the unpleasantness of anti-war times in the south, magnifying and distorting the troubles and the outrages then and now, and charging all upon the democratic party, of which, by the way he was a member during a part of the time when they were making the record which he was condemning. The speech was delivered not in the speaker's most vigorous manner, but fell flat upon the listeners. In this, however, he was doubtless not disappointed, as he has all along seemed to be more anxious to make it effective as a campaign document than as an oratorical effort. After having spoken for an hour and a quarter, he announced that he should be unable to finish to-day and would conclude to-morrow. As far as he went, it was a very stale, vapid production, especially after Blaine's effort in the house.—*World special.*

THE SOUTH AND THE CENTENNIAL.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD.

Speech of Mr. Robbins (N. C.) on Centennial.

Mr. Chairman: In North Carolina there lives an old man who in 1861 had six sons just grown up to manhood. At the first tap of the drum the six sons went to the front to fight for the cause of the South. They did not stop to reason much about it. North Carolina called for them and they went. Most of them were over here at the first battle of Bull Run, and from there to Appomattox they followed that bloody and fiery track of war all the way to Chickahominy, Fredericksburg Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Petersburg. There were not six when they got to Appomattox—there were but two. Four were sleeping in their bloody blankets; one at Antetam, another at Chancellorsville, another on the Chickahominy and another in Kentucky. Two were at Appomattox, battle-scarred, to see the flag go down forever which they had followed with such unfaltering devotion. One of those two survivors stands here and speaks to you now, and he says that he has seen enough of war, and wants peace. He wants reconciliation; he wants good feeling; he wants fraternity everywhere in this country. And that is the reason, Mr. Chairman, why I propose to vote for this bill, because I think its tendency is to produce that peace which we need. Why have we not had it? At Appomattox, Mr. Chairman, when we were waiting to see whether old "Uncle Robert" was going to tell us to charge or to surrender, and did not know which I went into a little church which stood close by and there lay a large Bible on the stand and I opened it. The words which fell first on my eye were these, and they seemed prophetic: "Lo, the winter is past; the rain is over and gone: the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds has come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." I thought, Mr. Chairman, it was prophetic. I welcomed it as the harbinger of peace. Why is it not peace? Why have we not had peace? The soldiers fought the great question out with bayonets and muskets and cannon; but they have quit fighting. It is because a few restless political agitators still want to keep up the fight, and their only weapons are jaw-bones. [Great laughter.] I have no capacity, Mr. Chairman, to participate in that kind of battle, and I am opposed to it as an unworthy afterpiece to a grand drama. I want peace. It is urged, Mr. Chairman, that we need to save this money—this million and a half dollars. We do need economy, but we need also concord, confidence, good understanding in this country. O! if we had faith enough in one another, if there was faith in this country, in its different sections, and among all its people, the money would come forth from the coffers where it is now hoarded, the hard times would pass away, and general prosperity would return. The people who sent me here, it is true, sent me to help economize, but they sent me here also, or else I have misunderstood them to promote peace and help bring about reconciliation and good understanding. I vote for this bill also, Mr. Chairman, as a North Carolinian. North Carolina has a large interest in those glories which are to be celebrated on the Fourth of July next. Let it not be forgotten that she first spoke the word "independence" at Mecklenburgh. Let it not be forgotten that she shed the first blood for liberty at Alamance. Let it not be forgotten that her sons, the mountain men, with the aid of a few gallant sons of Virginia and South Carolina, turned the tide of the Revolution toward final victory at King's Mountain. And we are coming to the Centennial, Mr. Chairman, though we are poor; and some of us will come in tears, remembering the past. Yet we are coming, the sons of the men of King's Mountain and of Guilford, and of Alamance, to shake hands with the men of Brandywine, and Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and restore peace in this country. It has been said, Mr. Chairman that the soldiers could settle this thing if allowed to do so. Well that will be a good time for them to settle it. I want to go there and shake by the hand the brave men I used to meet on the field. I admire them, I love them I respect and I honor them. O, sir, with what reverence I stand always by the soldier's grave, whether he wore the "gray" or the "blue," because there sleeps a man who dared to die for his principles. [Great applause.] I think of these things, Mr. Chairman, without bitterness, because you cannot tell me that any man died in vain in that war. This American people of ours is a money-loving, money getting people, too fond of merely material interests, too sordid; and it needed the great lesson of self-sacrifice that it is worth while to die for sentiment and for principle. Our dead heroes have taught us that lesson. Yes Mr. Chairman, we are coming from Cape Fear and the Albemarle, from the lowlands and the mountains. You will hear the bagpipes of our Scotchmen and the bugles of our mountaineers swelling the blast of the national jubilee. We want to shake hands with the gallant soldiers of the North. We hope to see such a greeting of the soldiers and patriots of the North and the South as will show to the whole Union that the flood-tide of sectional hatred has ebbed forever, and that it remains no longer to float any freightage of unholy and unpatriotic ambition. And we want to show to the multitude of visitors from other nations how invincible we are when the heroes of the blue and the gray stand together in one common phalanx of amity and concord. There, my countrymen let us renew our vows of fervent devotion to that common country which the righteous Arbiter of all things has decreed shall be forever one and undivided; and turning our backs upon all bitter memories of the past, and leaving our gallant fallen comrades on both sides to repose in "trembling hope" on "the bosom of their Father and their God," let us go forward with courageous hearts and patriotic aspirations in that path which duty and destiny have marked out for us. [Much applause.]

St. Nicholas for February has the usual number of stories, sketches, poems and pictures. Its frontispiece is a very effective drawing by that admirable artist, Mary A. Hallock, illustrating the opening story of "The Black Douglas," contributed by Hezekiah Butterworth. This is followed by several others. "Toboggans and their Use" will electrify the boys, while the description of the "Chinese New-Year," and the directions for "Acting Ballads," and for making and stocking an "Aquarium," together with the talk about "Valentines," will be read with interest by all alike.

Scribner for February continues Bret Harte's Gabriel Conroy, Philip Nolan's Friends, and two articles which may come under the head of discovery. Charles Barnard has a paper fully describing the way of working of the Philadelphia "Building and Loan Association." Clarence Cook continues his illustrated papers on house-furnishing and decoration; and Moses Coit Tyler writes about The University of Michigan, giving an account of the woman experiment there. John Adams' views of "the currency question," an article on a singular convict island in the Atlantic Ocean, and a paper on "French Duels," also appear. Dr. Holland writes about "The School Question," and discusses "The Philosophy of Reform," which are followed by a number of other articles.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A REMARKABLE LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN, IN WHICH HE POSITIVELY DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE.

Columbus, February 3.—The following letter has been received here:

St. Louis, February 2. DEAR SIR: Your kind letter is just received, and though I thought everybody knew my general opinions on the points of your inquiry, I cannot hesitate to answer you in such a way as to admit of no misconstruction, I never have been, am not now and never shall be a candidate for the high office of President before any convention or the people. I shall always prefer to see that office filled by one of the millions who in the civil war stood by the Union firmly and unequivocally, and of those I notice many names willing and capable. Prominent among them is that of General Hayes, now Governor of Ohio, whom we know as a fine officer and a gentleman in every sense. I do not, however wish to be misunderstood as presuming to advise any body in the choice of the man. My wife and family are strong Catholics, but I am not. That, however is nobody's business. I believe in the common schools and don't stop over the little matters which seem to be exaggerated by the press. In some quarters, however, these schools are extravagant and indulge in costly buildings and expensive teachers, so as to be too heavy a burden to the tax-payers. This tendency ought to be checked, which may easily be done without making it a political question. Self-interest will regulate this and make them free schools to all and capable of imparting the rudiments of a good English education. Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

The following important intelligence comes from Spain, dated Paris Feb. 4:

The Bien Public of this evening says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carlists. It is stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

The only place we hear of where the public schools are in danger is in Kansas, where the Republicans seem to be stealing all the school money they can get their hands on. Won't the Free School Guard, which has sworn a solemn oath to preserve these edifices, look after this case?

PREPARATIONS FOR GENERAL BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

St. Louis, February 5.—General Babcock, George H. Williams, ex-Attorney-General; Levi P. Luckey, the President's private Secretary, and W. O. Avery, arrived here from Washington this morning, and took rooms at the Lindell Hotel. Other friends of the General will arrive to-morrow and for several days to come. Judge Porter, of New York, of counsel for General Babcock, will probably not reach here till to-morrow or Monday, owing to sickness.

BOWEN'S HIDDEN THUNDERBOLT.

A Terrible Indictment—"I Believe Henry Ward Beecher Guilty of the Crimes of Adultery, Perjury and Hypocrisy."

New York, February 4—Henry C. Bowen to-day sent to the examining committee of Plymouth Church a reply to the published complaint of S. V. White. Mr. Bowen protests against the manner in which he has been treated by the church for adhering hitherto to solemn promises and keep silent in regard to the Beecher scandal. Two years ago he says he was accused of talking too much, but was afterwards acquitted of all wrong doing in the premises by a full meeting of the Church after a searching investigation. Now he was charged with talking too little, and by his silence injuring M. Beecher. He declares he has honestly and conscientiously tried to do his duty faithfully to God, Mr. Beecher and the Church through the whole affair. Mr. Bowen then proceeds to speak out as follows:

I will now hasten to tell you frankly what are my conclusions in regard to the character of the pastor of Plymouth Church. I have known Mr. Beecher quite intimately since the day of his arrival in Brooklyn. I have been acquainted with him socially and privately, in church and in the family, in business matters and in religious matters. I have heard attentively but with profound grief what has been said to me confidentially against him. Now being summoned here to speak and to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, I solemnly give it as my unwavering opinion in view of all the facts and evidence presented to me, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher without even the shadow of doubt in my mind *is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery and hypocrisy*. This I say again, and before the bar of this committee is my deliberate opinion, and I may be permitted to affirm that I give it calmly without malice and with no other than a sincere desire to do my duty faithfully to God and to man to the Church and to the world.

HENRY C. BOWEN

BROOKLYN, February 4, 1876.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

ELEVEN PEOPLE TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

A False Alarm of Fire.

Cincinnati, February 5.—The allegory of "The Great Republic" has been upon the stage of Robinson's Opera House for the past two nights, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Relief Union, which intended to apply the proceeds of the performance to the relief of the suffering poor of the city. The performers, numbering nearly six hundred children, were taken from the public schools, and, as the object was a worthy one and the children who took part were those of old residents of the city, large audiences were present at each presentation of the allegory. The weather this afternoon being propitious and the day a school holiday, the matinee audience in most part was composed of women and children. About 2:30 o'clock, while the great house was densely packed and the thousands of children among the audience were at the height of their enjoyment, some boy in the gallery, either through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of "Fire!" as the red light, from the colored fires used in the piece, flashed out from the wings. Every inch of the theatre was occupied, and a dense crowd was pressing and surging about the stairways and in front of the doors. Some one in the audience took up the cry, and it was reechoed from near the door by another person, who also caught a glimpse of the red glare from the stage, and did not know what had caused it. There was an immediate rush for the front doors. A child was passed down the steps and screamed, and immediately afterward a man thrust his arm through the window. The scream and crash were enough to set the panic in full force, and in the narrow vestibule leading to the street the scene was a terrible one. The people in the rear, mad with fear, pressed upon those in front, shouting and cursing. Men, terror-stricken, struck down the helpless women and children before them, or climbed over their heads to the top of the staircase, and precipitated themselves upon the screaming and bleeding mass of women and children in the hallway. The scene in and about the Opera House after the accident was heart-rending. The news of the catastrophe spread like wild-fire over the city, and from every direction came people hurrying to the scene, until the squares were thronged and movement became simply impossible.

Eleven persons were trampled to death and many injured.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Double Murder and Suicide.

Newport, Vt., February 1.—A man named Wilder killed his father and mother to-day, wounded his wife and then committed suicide.

Later—There is a terrible excitement at East Lynden over the tragedy to-day. It is supposed that Wilder was laboring under temporary insanity superinduced by excessive excitement and passion. Details of the tragedy are most horrible. His father and mother were aged respectively seventy-three and seventy years of age

The cause of the affair was an altercation with his wife, who, in altering a pair of overalls, had made them too short. After angry words, Wilder started for the shed saying he would get an axe and end the trouble. His wife followed him and seized the axe, when he drew a dirk and stabbed her and left her for dead. Then taking up an axe he started for his father, who had followed him, and struck him a fearful blow, crushing through his head.

At this point he appeared still further infuriated and next attacked his mother, killing her with three fearful blows over her head and breast, leaving her in the front door. He returned to the shed and found his father had crawled into the kitchen. He struck him as he lay upon the floor, the axe crashing through his head and remaining fixed in the floor. He then cut his throat and death not ensuing at once ran to the barn, fastened a rope around his neck and jumped from the beam, breaking his neck and causing instant death. His father and mother are both dead. His wife, it is thought, may recover.

MINE DISASTER.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

St. Ettienne, Feb. 4.—Evening.—An explosion of fire damp took place to day in the Jabin colliery.

St. Etienne, Belgium, February 5,—It has been ascertained that there were 216 men in the Jabin mine at the time of the explosion of fire damp. Fifty altogether were rescued alive, and it is feared that all the others perished. Twenty six dead bodies have been recovered.

The operations for the rescue of the unfortunate operatives at the Jabin mines are attended with the greates difficulties.

THE RECENT STORM.

A terrific storm of wind and snow swept over Michigan on Tuesday night, 1st. The mercury registered 20 degrees below zero at Mackinaw.

The heavy gale on Wednesday morning 2, unroofed many houses and damaged thousands of dollars worth of property in Troy, Cohoes and other places in New York. Cohoes lost $30,000.

The gale on Wednesday morning 2. unroofed and otherwise damage buildings in Baltimore, causing a loss of about $40,000.

The gale swept over the entire Middle States and damaged a large amount of property, but no loss of life is reported.

SWITZERLAND.

Frightful Accident at a Christmas Festival.

The Paris Journal des Debats publishes the following particulars of the frightful accident at a Christmas festival in Switzerland. The scene of the catastrophe was the school-house of the village of Helliken containing about 700 inhabitants, and one of the many villages in the fruitful valley of Frickthal, in the Parish of Wegstetten, District of Rheinfelden, near the Swiss salt pits It has always been the custom in most of the Swiss villages to collect subscriptions among the well-to-do inhabitants for distribution among the school children as Christmas gifts. Everything had been prepared on this occasion in the usual way, and the children had assembled at 6 o'clock in the evening of Christmas Day outside the school-house, in the company of their friends and parents, waiting impatiently for admittance to see the Christmas tree in order that they might receive their several gifts. At a little after 6 o'clock the school master commenced lighting the Christmas tree. Having accomplished this, he opened the doors, when the crowd waiting outside rushed in one dense mass up the staircase leading to the room prepared for their reception. On their reaching the top of the second staircase the beams supporting the flooring suddenly gave way, precipitating everything below, and by the violence of the shock causing the lower story to break down too. The interior of the edifice presented a horrible scene of confusion, human beings, beams, school desks, chairs, morter, and stone being heaped up together. It was nearly 7 o'clock when this occurred, and everything was in darkness, when the remaining population of the village, hearing the cries of the unfortunate children and their friends hurried to the spot, some of them subsequently running off for assistance to the neighbering villages of Zusgen and Wegstetten, the women and children of which were assembled for a similar purpose in their respective village school-houses. They set to work busily to clear the interior as soon as assistance arrived, extracting from the debris seventy two corpses,—those of fifty-six children, fourteen mothers of families, and two men—besides about forty injured persons and children, some of them very seriously hurt. It is said that in many families only the father or the grandparents are left alive. The proprietor of the village inn lost his wife and three daughters by this frightful disaster. Two little schoolboys, by creeping along the wall after the accident, got hold of the rope of the school-house bell, and pulling at it with all their might, brought more neighbors to their assistance. The schoolmaster and the wife of the President of the village Commune, the latter holding a child tightly in her arms, were discovered perched upon the wall on the projecting remains of the pulpit, and were rescued after remaining three hours in their perilous position.

SIX HORSE THIEVES HANGED.

Atchison, Kan., Jan. 31.—A commercial traveller, of this city, has just come in from Solomon valley. He says that six horse thieves were hanged there a few days ago by a vigilance committee, Among those lynched were Hutchinson, Cox and Connaughty, three desperadoes of the frontier. The thieves were surprised in their cabin at night, just after returning from a trip to Nebraska, where they had been to dispose of stolen stock. They were tried by a lyncher's court, found guilty and executed at once.

A PANIC IN THE CARLIST CAMP.

San Sabastian, February 1.—Advices received here announce that General Martinez Compos is advancing into the heart of Batzan Valley, driving the Carlists toward the mountains of the frontier. A great panic is said to prevail among the Carlists at Vera and at other points on the Bidassoa river. Gen. Morienes continues the movement he commenced yesterday.

New York, Feb. 2.—Judge Dykeman has granted a writ of habeas corpus for the production of Stokes, Fisk's murderer, returnable to the Whithe Plains, next Saturday. His counsel claim that his sentence expired January 6, last, he being entitled to credit for time in the city prison.

A band of seven men, who had been hanging about the town of Northampton, Mass., for at least a month, entered the house of Cashier Whittlesey, of the Northampton National Bank, and bound, gagged and guarded for hours seven people.—They compelled him with a pistol at his head to give them the combinations on the safe vault, waited until they knew the night watchman had gone home, and then getting into the vault and safe with only one of the four keys needed, took a large amount of securities' locked the vault after them, and departed on the early morning Springfield train; and whence they came and whither they went, up to date, is a riddle. An expert had to be summoned from New York, and the lock was not opened until an early hour next morning. The result is sufficiently appalling. The table of the securities taken shows a total of $670.000. Of course much of this is not negotiable, so that it is difficult to estimate the real loss to the bank and the depositors. The bank officers offer a return of the property and the conviction of the burglars.

MISSOURI GRASSHOPPERS.

GRANT CITY, Mo., Jan. 31st, 1876.

ED. REPORTER:—Enclosed find specimens of grasshoppers which were hatched out during the prevalence of the warm weather here. I presume they will be dead before reaching you, but at the time I caught them they were lively as crickets and showed all the traits of pure cussedness by wanting to "chaw" anything that had a semblance of green. If alive, care for them tenderly and you may raise a crop of grasshoppers. Yours, etc.,

E. S. GARVER.

The hoppers arrived—but not alive—they had hopped over to that "bourn from whence no hopper returns." Thanks to Mr. Garver of the Grant City, Mo, Times, for specimens of the varmints.

——We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

For the Reporter.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Q. Is God the cause of the different events that befall men in this world?

A. Is. 45:7 I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things.

1. Causatively, God is the author of all that is true, holy, good, or happy in the universe.

2. Permissively, through the wilful apostasy of his creatures, of all evil, error and misery.

Q. Can the conduct of our Lord in the destruction of the swine of the Gadarenes, Matt 8: 31, 32, be justified?

A. It can.

1. Christ had a creative right to this and all other property.

2. He punished the averice of the Gadarenes, who were violating the Law of Moses.

3. The cure of two men was of more consequence than the destruction of a herd of swine.

4. Christ did not cause the destruction of property, He only permitted it.

Q. What is meant by Matt. 11: 19. Wisdom is justified of her children?

A. 1. By Wisdom understand, either Christ, or the gospel.

2. By the children of wisdom, understand, either Christ and John the Baptist, or the fruits and effects, good works of wisdom showing the cause to be excellent.

Q. Can the cursing of the fig tree, Mk. 11: 13, 21, be vindicated.—Had Christ a right to expect fruit on this tree in the end of March?

A. Figs ripen, in Judea, as early as the Passover, or about the first of April, and his cursing took place only 5 days before the Passover. Besides, it was the time of ripe figs, but not time to gather them—this did not begin till the Passover. Further, Christ destroyed the tree for its barrenness. There was no fruit on it, ripe, or unripe. Finally, Christ's curse in this case, was symbolical of the destruction of Jerusalem and the total perdition of the Jews

Q. What is the meaning of Rom. 7: 19. The good that I would, I do not; but the evil, which I would not, that I do?

A. The spiritual good, I would (through the spirit, or new man,) I do not, (or not as well as I desire—my flesh, in-dwelling sin preventing it,) but the evil (known by the Law of God to be evil and what I would not do, by the grace of regeneration,) I do (through incautiousness and infinity).

Q. What is the import of Rom. 7: 24. O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?

A. That the christian has two natures, called the new man and the old man—spirit and flesh—that the christian is a mixed character, consisting of part sin and part holiness.

Q. What is the unpardonable sin? Matt. 12: 31. 32.

A. It is a state, rather than a particular act, though some one act must fill up the cup of iniquity, into which a man brings himself by continued opposition to the truth; by always resisting the truth against sufficiently convincing evidence, and by this means grieving away the spirit of God. A sinner in this deplorable condition can not be forgiven.

Q. Who is to be understood by the seven spirits in Rev. 1: 4?

A. The Holy Ghost, whose gifts are manifold, which diversity is signified by the No. 7.

Q. What is the import of Rom. 9: 13. Jacob have I loved and Esau have I hated.

A. God conferred greater worldly advantages and external prerogatives on the posterity of Jacob, than on the posterity of Esau, the Idumeans—showed Jacob more favor and loved Esau less.

Q. What is the signification of Rom. 9: 15 I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy, etc.

A. God is a Sovereign and will bestow salvation upon whomsoever He pleases—will pardon whom he pleases without regard to merit at all.

Q. How is Matt. 22: 14, to be understood?

A. Many shall be called; but few will be saved.

Q. Who are called?

A. Jews, Gentiles and nominal christians.

Q. Why are only few saved?

A. Because of their insensibility, love of the world, enmity to Christ, pride and indolence.

Q. In the prophecy concerning Christ in Dan. 9: 24-27. What is meant by 70 weeks?

A. Four hundred and ninety years, (490.)

Q. When did the 70 weeks begin?

A. With the commission given to Ezra by Artaxerxes, in the 7th year of his reign, to rebuild and restore Jerusalem.

Q. When did they end?

A. With the death of Christ, or soon after.

Q. How may the division into seven weeks, six-two weeks and one week be understood?

A. The 1st epoch of the 70 weeks, (49 ys) extends from the beginning of the Babylonish Exile to Cyrus, Is. 45: 1. The 2nd epoch, 62 weeks, (434 yrs) from Cyrus to Alexander the great. The 3rd epoch, the last week, or 7 years, is allotted to the ministry of John the Baptist and Christ himself, extending to the Crucifixion, or a little beyond, when the gospel began to be preached to the Gentiles.

Q. What is the sense of Is. 53: 9: He made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death?

A. 1. Apparently, he must be buried with the wicked thieves and robbers.

2. But providentially, He is buried in the grave of a rich and honorable man.

Q. In what respects may men and beasts be compared with each other? See Eccle. 3: 18 22

A. 1. That which befalleth men, befalleth beasts. The Deluge destroyed both men and beasts. And in war, horses and men are destroyed by the same weapons.

2. As one dieth, so dieth the other.

Q. What was the witch of Endor? See 1 Sam. 28.

A. According to the Septuagint Translation of the Old Testament, she was a ventriloquist.

Q. Did she actually call up Samuel, or was he called up by the miraculous power of God, to denounce Saul?

He was called up by the miraculous power of God and commissioned to denounce king Saul.

Q. What is to be understood by Christ's preaching to the spirits in prison?—1 Pet. 3: 19.

Ans. Jesus Christ preached to the Antediluvians (in Sheol prison at the time Peter wrote,) through the agency of Noah while on earth.

Q. How is the Commendation of the unjust steward, Lk. 16: 8, to be understood?

A. Christ commended him for his ingenuity and policy, cunning and shrewdness; and not for his iniquity and rascality.

Q. Was the rain-bow spoken of in Gen. 9: 13, created that time, or only appointed?

A. If the same causes always produce the same effects, it existed before the flood, and was only appointed in Gen. 9: 13, as a token of a covenent between God and the earth.

Q. Who was Cain's wife? See Gen. 4: 16, 17

A. His sister.

Q. Did he get his wife in the land of Nod?

A. He brought her along into that country—he was doubtless married long before he came to Nod.

Q. What does Christ mean, John 10: 16. By one fold and one Shepherd?

A. 1. By one fold, He means one spiritual body, one Christian church, embracing christians of all denominations and countries.

2. By one Shepherd is meant, the Lord Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of sinful and lost men.

X

Aaronsburg, Pa.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that he warrants the article as represented.

J. G. MEYER,
Aaronsburg, Pa.

may 21 tf

Grain, Seeds and Produce

FARMERS LOOK THIS WAY,

and bring your grain of all kinds,
Clover Seed, Pork.
Poultry, &c., &c., &c.

to Milroy—mill ware-house—where you will at all times receive the highest cash prices for the same. Salt, plaster, Coal, Fish, &c. for sale. D. SHELMIRE,
18 nov 3 m

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.*

21jan 75

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock.

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE at HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK, EACH WEEK-DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to transfer our Stock into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices* which will be apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, from many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any advertisement or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think it proper to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have already been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

OUR FINAL and ONLY MARK DOWN THIS SEASON,

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE ECONOMIZING.

THE TERMS OF THE SALE ARE THE USUAL TERMS OF OUR HOUSE:

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIXED PRICE.

2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.

3.—The Contract on our part. to *return money*, is a part of the bargain in each case (provided goods are returned unworn.)

4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE" stock but our own

Carefully Made Clothing.

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STYLES OF SUBSTANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both MEN and BOYS. It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and THAT IS AT THE CORNER OF

Sixth--Sixth--Sixth--Sixth--SIXTH

and MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this announcement to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
PHILADELPHIA

SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

Bellefonte WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use. at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford

**WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,**

Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Pumps Of All Kinds!



Steam & Rotary Pumps

FOR MINES.

Deep Well Pumps,

Cistern Pumps,

Anti-Frezing Pumps.

GAS PIPES,

FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS,

OF ALL KINDS.

Gum Hose & Packing, Bell and Brass

Founders, and Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED

Sheriff Patent Steam Syphon Pump.

Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

J. B. SHERIFF & SON,

68 WATER St., & 80 1st Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

apr. 1y.

SAVES FUEL! SAVES LABOR!

THE

NATIONAL STEEL TUBE CLEANER.



(Patented July 28th, 1874.)

Carbon is one of the worst conductors of heat known, a deposit of 1-32 of an inch on the tubes causing a **loss of 15 per cent. of fuel.**

This Tube Cleaner is made of spring steel. Each segment is of itself a spring, and distends in a perfect circle so as to press against the inside of the tube, removing all the carbon and scale without the slightest injury to the tube.

Guaranteed to clean better, last longer, and work easier than any in the market. Adopted and in use by the U. S. Navy. For sale by dealers. Send for circular.

THE CHALMERS SPENCE CO.,
Agents for the United States,
Foot of East 9th Street, New York.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

IXL—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND

THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.

Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.



Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely **protected** from the heat. **No holder** is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.30
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.60

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.

Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO.,
85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER

Established, 1843.

MILLHEIM

MARBLE WORKS

BY

DEININGER & MUSSER

The old, reliable place, where

Monuments,
Couches,
Headstones,
and other marbl

work is made, in the very best style, and upon reasonable terms.

Thankful for past favors, we respectively solicit the patronage of the public.

Shops, East of Bridge, Millheim, Pa.
Apr. 8. y.

BEATTY PIANO!

NO OTHER PIANO-FORTE has attained the same popularity. Send stamp for Circular. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY.

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.

Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY.

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, mav15

BEATTY PIANO.

COMBINES EVERY IMPROVEMENT KNOWN. Send stamp for Circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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BEATTY & PLOTTS'

Celebrated Golden Tongue

PARLOR ORGANS

are ranked by eminent musicians and distinguished men of honor throughout the world as the leading PARLOR ORGANS now in use.

An excelent Organ for the Church, Hall, Lodge, Sabbath-school, as well as the parlor.

N. B.—Special rates in this case, as an advertisement.

An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

No other Parlor Organ has attained to the same popularity.

Send stamp for price list and a list of testimonials. Address:

BEATTY & PLOTTS.
Washington, Warren County, N. J.

JOHNSON'S HOTEL,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Johnson & Son's, proprietors, having refitted and newly furnished this house are now prepared to accommodate travelers in the most satisfactory manner.
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C. F. SHERRIFF. J. F. MILLER

Keystone Patern & Model Works,

J. F. MILLER & CO.

PATENT OFFICE & EXPERIMENTAL MODELS OF

IRON, WOOD OR BRASS,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.

67 *Water Street, and 80 First Avenue,*

PITTSBURGH.

Office with J. B. Sherriff & Son, Works, 3d Floor. 1apr.y.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul2,'68t

BEATTY PIANO.

AGENTS WANTED! (Male or Female,) to take orders. D. F. BEATTY Washington, New Jersey.

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of he month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

BEATTY PIANO!

This splendid Piano Forte combines every improvement in tone with power and great durability, and has received the unqualified endorsements of the highest Musical authorities for its Marvellous extraordinary richness of Tone, having NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD. Large size, 7⅓ Octaves, overstrung Bass, full Iron Frame, French Grand action, Fret Desk, Carved Pedal, Solid Rosewood Mouldings, Ivory Key Front, Capped Hammers, a Graffe Treble, &c., &c, &c. Weight when boxed over One Thousand Pounds. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents Wanted—(male or female.)

Send stamp for Circular. Address the inventor and Proprietor, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

CUMMINGS HOUSE

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Bellefonte, PA.

ISAAC MILLER, Proprietor.

The Cummings House, on Bishop street, is one of the pleasantest located hotels in the town. It has the best stables in the place, has an excellent livery attached and every attention will be paid guests. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for the public. Boarding by the day or week, and rates charged will always be found very low. june 17.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
THURSDAY 10, FEB. 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEM. CO. CONVENTION.

The Democratic Co. Convention will reassemble at Bellefonte, Tuesday, February 22, to elect representative delegates to the State Convention and Senatorial conferees to choose a senatorial delegate to the same.
C. M. BOWER.
Chairman.

—SALE BILLS printed at the Reporter office, from $2 up to $3.75 for the largest. All kinds of job work done with neatness and despatch. Orders by mail from any part of the county, promptly attended to. Give date and hour of sale and list of articles.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Fulmer, at Aaronsburg, was completely unroofed by the storm last week.

—A sudden death occurred at Aaronsburg on last Saturday night. Miss Fietta Weaver, (daughter of Miss. Fernsler,) of near Millheim, was in attendance at Rev. Tomlinson's services in the Luth. church on Saturday evening, and feeling slightly unwell, she remained at Michael Nies over night, where she was found dead in bed next morning. The young lady was subject to heart disease. Her age was about 16 years.

—The receipts of the Bald Eagle, Nittany, Brush and Penn's Valley turnpike during the past year were 3,732.65, and the expenses $3,800.01. Deficit, $67.36.

—Fresh and pure drugs always on hand at R. F. Rankin's, next door to Deschner's gunshop. Also the best patent medicines, and fine toilette articles.

—Hoffer & Kline have the largest stock of goods in the county, beyond all doubt. Farmers and others will find all they are in need of, and at prices to suit the times. They keep standard goods all the time, and no deception about any articles. Hoffer & Kline is the bargain store of the county.

—Call at Spigelmyer's store, where a full line of goods will be found on hand, and offered low for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. It is a saving all around to pay cash and get your goods at a small advance on Philadelphia prices.

—The Lutheran Church near Lemont, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. J. Hartsock has just closed a most interesting series of meetings. Fifty three were added to the membership of the church—the whole church revived. The pastor fondly hopes that the church will be a power for good in that community, honoring the name of Jesus. Dr. Calder assisted at the communion and preached an effective sermon.

—See P. Ruble's adv. of store room and Grist mill for rent. —Local items are scarce this week.—The big storm is over and so are many fences, corn cribs, and other outhouses.—Had about four days sleighing from last week's little crop of snow.—The grain fields all through this valley have a fine and promising appearance.—Hugh Larrimer sells goods low, at Centre Hill, and keeps one of the best stocks in the valley.—The storm last week unroofed Rev. Sloat's stable in this place.—It is reported that the Eby's have purchased John Zeigler's farm in Haines twp, at $125 per acre.—We also hear a report that S. F. Forster sold his farm near this place to Sam'l Weidensaul—do not know whether it is correct.

☞See Advertisement of Levi Murray in another column.

—THE COMPLETE WASHER, manufactured by F. F. Adams & Co, Erie, Pa. We witnessed an exhibition of this machine, at our neighbor Emerick's on Wednesday, and we think it equal to it not superior to any washer out. It is one of the latest inventions—and every one will be struck with its simplicity, durability and the perfect ease with which it can be operated. It does not injure goods at all—the agent put a $2 bill through it about 20 times, washed it clean, put it through the wringer, and held is up unharmed. This washer works upon the rotary principle, and can be attached to any tub. Its weight is only 12 pounds. It does its work quick and complete, and will unmistakably be found to be the greatest help to women on washing day. A number of ladies were present when this machine was exhibited, and all pronounce in its favor, and testify to us as to its excellency and as the best washer that has yet been around. Orders for this machine can be left at Spangler's Hotel, Centre Hall, where parties can consult the general agent, Mr. M. Welsh.

WOODWARD AND VICINITY.

Delegate meeting on Saturday.
The query, Who'll be School Director
The last proclamation, "We mean you."
Sleighs are on the decline.

The meeting in the Ev. church closed a week ago. Quite a number found peace in Jesus. On the 12, inst., their last Quarterly Conference will meet in the Woodward church. Rev. M. J. Carothers is to be present and a joyful season is anticipated.

The St. Paul church is to be re-dedicated on the 12 of this month, in the forenoon. A large congregation is expected. We understand that ample provision has been made to accommodate all.

The Singing class at St. Paul, under the direction of Prof. W. T. Meyer, is doing fine. We say come and hear for yourselves and see whether they are not a credit to the community.

The Valentines have commenced their annual visit. We are sorry to find them bringing consternation to many a hopeful one. Friends please remember Occasional. Now is your time. Send one, send many, send all.

Robert Hackenburg is making preparations for putting up a dwelling house in East Woodward. He intends putting up a high board fence on east side of his lot. Robert we think this will keep the morning sun at too great a distance.

The Revolutionists have compromised and peace once more prevails.
OCCASIONAL.

REBERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Among the living, Your servant, Hew Mor.
The same as in days of yore, Rebersburg.
An acre of wrath, Rebersburg sports.
On the war path, Sharp and Zark.
Powerful preaching, in the Ev. church

Last summer our town was ahead as to improvements, but apparantly Smoketown will take the lead this year. No less than half a dozen different buildings are to go up, among which are most dwelling houses.

The other day while a party was hauling and sawing ice at Meyer's dam, it so happened that Mr. Reed stepped on a soft spot, and as a consequence was immerged over head and heels. He was hauled out on solid footing by his friend S. M. Spangler. A few moments more would have left the former a corpse under the ice.

The long looked for Saw Mill of Philip Gramley's is now in running order. He has no less than 40 feet of head on a small Giant Turbine wheel, which enables him to cut a board 16 feet long and 14 inches wide, in 2 minutes. This mill is pronounced to be the fastest cutting one in the valley.

The coal digging is still going on at the farm of Edward Houtz, several miles east of Wolf's store. The prospects are very flattering and as yet they have not dug very deep.

George Weber was the successful one at the shooting match. It is now feared that the Bear will be taken to Venango county where Mr. W. resides. The young folks are imbibing the shooting match spirit. Every now and then we hear of them turning out with bow guns, shooting for chickens and squirrels.

The Brass Band concert on Saturday evening was a grand success. Speeches in behalf of the band were made by Hon. John Bierly and Samuel Gramley, Esq. The United Brethern church was pretty well filled.
HEW MOR.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.—The largest clothing house in America is that of the firm whose name heads this notice and is located at Sixth and Market streets, Phila. Read what they say in their advertisement on the second page of this paper. They will do all they promise, and will give each purchaser a guarantee that their goods sell as low as possible, and they will take them back inside of ten days if unworn and the customer is not satisfied with them.

For the Reporter.

SUPERSTITIOUS SIGNS.—It is remarkable that though we are in an enlightened age, there are so many persons, especially women, who still persist in believing in all kinds of omens, and consequently become perfect slaves to them. With all you can do to convince them of their error, and with all they themselves can do, they cannot throw off the chains of these petty superstitions, thoughtlessly cast on them in childhood, it may have been by the gossip of some childish companions in their tender years, when an impression was easily made and which has now grown to be one of their formed habits. We consider it a very immoral habit, as well as a very injurious one temporally; for in observing signs they unnecessarily put their peace of mind at the mercy of ten thousand accidents, which nothing can prevent; thereby helping to draw on their heads the very sort of misfortunes they apprehend, since tumult and disorder of the spirits form a most fruitful source of what they call ill-luck. Omens are chaff, and they who devour them, feed on the husks of knowledge. It may not prove amiss to the readers of the Reporter to here give a few of the most common omens, which the writer heard fall from the lips of one who is infected with this loathsome epidemic, and who in the most earnest manner expressed her conviction of their truth:

If you see the new moon for the first time over your left shoulder—no good luck for you under that moon. If you see a pin laying with the point towards you—a terrible accident awaits you. If you call on a friend and you stumble at the threshold with your right foot—you are welcome; if with the left foot—you are not welcome, (mighty, how mortifying that would be! especially if you should fall!) When geese promenade two a-breast—funeral. If a horse neighs when a funeral is passing—death in his owner's family. If a funeral procession is stopped—another death is soon to follow; and a score of others, which the writer has succeeded in forgetting.
T. H

For the Reporter.

REPORT OF MOUNTAIN SCHOOL,

Gregg twp. For the month ending Jan. 27th, 1876.

Whole number of proper aged on list, 17 males, 17 females, total 34. Number in attendance during this month, 15 males, 15 females, total 30. Average attendance during month of males 12; female 13, total 25. Percentage of males 80, females 87, total 83. Names of pupils who were present everyday this month: Chestie S. Auman, A. Ellie Auman, Mahala Auman, Katie E. Ripka, Callie Ripka, Lydia A. Zerby, G. Louisa Zettle, W. Ben Ripka, John L. Ripka, Joseph K. Confer, James Zerby and several others missed but one day.

All the above named pupils were present every day up to date, since school opened except G. L. Zettle and M. Auman; but they and several others were absent but one or two days since they commenced going to school.

The majority of these pupils have quite a distance to school, and nearly all of them are small pupils.
A. C. RIPKA.
Teacher.

Indications of a speedy eruption of Mount Vesuvius are steadily increasing.

—JOHN S. MILLER, Tailor, of Millheim, is putting up the best of work and the public would do well to call upon him, as his prices and work suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have seen some of his work and find it equal to that of the best of tailors. One door east of Weiser's smith shop. 21 oct 6m.

FOR RENT:— The undersigned offers for rent a very fine Store Room & Dwelling House, at Sinking Creek Mills, Potter twp., one mile west of Centre Hill. The stand is one of the best in the valley. For further particulars inquire of
PETER RUBLE,
10 feb 2m. Centre Hill, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.— By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale, at Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 26, 1876, at 1 o'clock,
TWO LOTS OF GROUND,
situate on Church street, in said town, each lot containing about ¼ of an acre. Said lots belonging to the estate of S. S. Wolf, dec'd.
TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of said sale and the balance in one year thereafter with interest. Bond to be given in the sum of Seven Hundred dollars to be approved by the court or one of the Judges thereof.
C. C. WOLF,
10 feb 3t PETER HOFFER,
Admrs.

KELLER BRO'S SALE! Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, near Centre Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th. The following property, viz:
Two Breeding Mares with Foal,
One Driving Mare, one Two-Year Old Colt, two Yearling Colts, one
SIX YEAR OLD STALLION,
1 Breeding Sow with pig, 13 Head of Sheep, (South Down.) Two Milk Cows, 2 Heifers with calf, 1 yearling Bull, 4 head of cattle, one Plantation wagon, with bed and ladders, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 pair of bob-sleds, 2 Family sleds, 1 Top Buggy, 1 Stoner Drill, 1 Foote Cultivator, Corn Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Plows and Harrows, Single-trees, Double-trees, Chains, Hay Fork, rope and Pullies, Rakes and Forks, 1 Hay-rake, 2 Grain-cradles, 2 Mowing Scythes, one
REAPER AND MOWER,
Threshing Machine, Shaker and Strap, Horse Power and Jack, 1 Centre Hall Cornplanter, 2 setts Yankee Harness, 2 setts of Cruppers, Plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 1 Double sett of Harness, 1 Single sett of Harness, 2 Strings of Sleigh-bell, 3 Cider Barrels, 1 Cross cut Saw, 1 Copper Kettle, with Patent Stirrer, 1 Iron Kettle Kitchen and Parlor Furniture, Carpet, Stoves, Stovepipe, Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
GEO. KOCH, C. C. KELLER,
Auctioneer. P. F. KELLER.

J. H. KELLER'S VENDUE.—Will be sold at public outcry, 2 miles east of Boalsburg, on the farm formerly belonging to Joseph Meyer, on Wednesday, the 23 day of February, the following property, to wit: Seven head of work horses, 3 year old colts, 7 head of young cattle, 7 milk cows, 7 shoats. Two 4-horse Plantation wagons, Buckeye reaper and Mower, one 2-horse spring wagon—good as new 1 set of hayladders 1 sulky, 1 horsepower. Excelsior Reaper and Mower, Jr. Excelsior Mower, Canon Cornsheller, Circular Woodsaw, Sausage Cutter with ballance wheel, 6 set heavy horse gears, 6 Collars, Bridles, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Rakes, 2 heavy logchains, 2 tenplate stoves with pipe, also good cider vinegar by the gallon, cider barrels, meat vessels, 6 scaps bees, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by
Josiah Neff, J. HENRY KELLER.
Auctioneer. Jan 20td.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876:

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, of Centre county.

Jan. 1, 1876. DR
To outstanding taxes Jan 1, 1875 .... $39,304 45
To amount assessed for 1875 .... 34,691 51
To amount received from commissioners Centre county. 5,440 08
To amount received from Unseated Lands 3 30
To amount received from redemption Unseated Lands. 92 30
To am't proceeds Treasurer sale Unseated Lands 301 85
To am't transferred from Military fund 94 91
To am't balance due Treasurer .... 3,048 99—$82,976 89

Jan. 1, 1876. CR
By amount balance Jan. 1, 1875 .... $ 6,126 31
By am't outstanding taxes Jan 1, 1876.. 47,937 96
By am't warrants paid by Treasurer 24,385 97
By am't transferred to atty's for collection 375 41
By am't exonerations & commission allowed collectors... 2,141 24
By am't stationery for Treasurers office 10 00
By am't Treasurers salary .... 2,000 00—$82,976 89
By bal. due Treas'r $3,048 99

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, in account with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Jan. 1, 1876. DR
To am't outstanding taxes at last settlement $5,442 78
To am't assessed for 1875 .... 3,806 80
To am't received from commissioners Centre county. 3,571 62
To amount charged back at last settlement .... 1,181 43—$14,002 63

Jan. 1, 1876. CR
By amount bal. at last settlement $1,024 06
By am't outstanding Jan 1, 1876 .... 5,618 13
By am't State Treasurers receipts 5,300 83
By am't transferred to atty's for collection 430 77
By amount exonerations & commissions allowed collectors 369 34
By am't Treasurers commissions 98 67
By amount bal. in hands of Treasurer .... 1,160 83—$14,002 63
To balance at settlement due State Jan. 1, 1876 .... $1,160 83

MILITIA FUND.

Jan 1, 1876. DR
To am't outstanding taxes Jan 1, 1875... $366 76— $366 76
Jan 1, 1876. CR
By am't outstanding taxes Jan 1, 1876... $134 88
By am't transferred to atty's for collection 85 56
By am't exonerations & commissions allowed collectors... 46 42
By am't Treasurer's commissions .... 4 99— $366 76

RELIEF FUND.

Jan 1, 1876 DR.
To am't outstanding at last settlement.. $26 15— $26 15
Jan 1, 1876 CR
By amount transferred to attorney for collection .... $26 15— $26 15

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of John B. Mitchell, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.
Witness our hands and seals this 5th day of January, A. D., 1876.
WM. McFARLANE, [Seal.]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal.] Aud'rs
J. M. GILLILAND, [Seal.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.
A. C. Hinton on account of service...$ 767 53
S Gramley on account of service... 281 85
J N Hall on account of service .... 484 00—$ 1,533 38

Commissioners Clerk.
R. H. Forster for services ....$ 625 18
J. S. Barnhart " " 599 69—$ 1,224 87

Jury Commissioners.
M. Grove for services $ 33 25
B Ligget on account of services 3 78
R H Forster services as clerk 1874 .... 80 00
R H Forster services as clerk 1875 .... 40 00
J S Barnhart services as clerk 1875 .... 40 00—$ 197 03

County Auditors.
A J Griest for services ....$ 30 00
S Frank " " ... 30 00
A Rearick " " ... 30 00
Jas F Weaver for services as clerk .... 25 00—$ 115 00

Improvement & Repairs.
Galbraith & White plumbing at jail...$ 19 40
Dan'l Derr repairs at gas fixtures 14 13
Wilson & Hicks stoves & hardware 99 88
Jno D Lieb lumber for C. House 41 46
H Hoffman work at C. H. and jail 63 54
J & J Harris hardware for C House. 18 88
J McDermot repairs at C H steps & jail. 51 50
Jno Mallory repairs at C H and jail 13 50
A Sussman matting C H 75 99
W W Wetzler spouting at C H 65 73
B Galbraith repairs at C H 14 00
W S Galbraith plumbing at jail 5 00
R J Doak for work at arb. room and offices 61 05
Bellefonte Car Co. lumber C H 15 79
W S Wolf & Son for stove pipe 1 92
John Bradley repairs to gas lamp post and lamp .... 6 25—$ 568 02

Ordinary Expenses.
Nora McAllister washing for prisoners ....$ 94 50
Rob M'Knight gas for C H and jail 283 20
J R & C T Alexander coal for C H and jail 566 22
J H Dobbins for medical service for prisoners 1874 .... 90 00
J H Dobbins for medical service for prisoners 1875 .... 65 00
J Zeller & Son medicine for prisoners 3 90
J C Williams medicine for prisoners.. 6 40
B Galbraith on acc't services as janitor. 340 00
D S Keller for Agricultural Society 100 00
Western Penitentiary keeping convicts.. 415 16
Insane hospital Danville for insane 1,509 09
Jurors pay 4,549 73
Assessors for assessing & registering. 2,104 82
Road views 265 69
Election expenses 1,731 07
Refunding Unseated Land 161 93
Redemption " " 180 75
Refunding taxes overpaid 219 77
Constables pay 326 71
Tipstaves pay 228 61
B Galbraith Court crier 122 00
J H Vosburg Court reporter 510 00
Insurance on public buildings 169 00
Bridge views 13 65
County bridges 578 65
State tax paid 3,571 62
Commission on collections 99 18
Commissioners notes paid 1,896 50
Interest on notes & bonds 2,720 39
Commission on Lunacy 19 23
Commonwealth costs paid 3,717 35
Scalp premiums 782 70
Teachers institute 155 34
Premiums paid collectors 40 00
Inquest on dead bodies 53 08
Aaron Williams Prothonotary bill rendered 321 60
J S Barnhart counsel fee & com. 1873 72 26
A O Furst att'y fee Penn tp. road case 30 00
Sam'l Brugger plans & specifications for bridges 35 00
A O Furst att'y fee defence jury com .. 50 00
McAllister & Beaver att'y fee defence jury com 50 00
D F Fortney att'y fee com. vs L Gonier 20 00
W J Kelsh att'y fee com. vs Creecy 5 00
G W Spangler examining Potter tp. assess book 4 00
Sam'l Gilliland expense dividing Ferguson twp 9 20
S T Gray expense dividing Ferguson twp 15 00
N J Mitchell expense running line Howard & Boggs. 26 50
D Z Kline expense running line Howard & Boggs 8 90
Lyon & Co. mdse. for prisoners .... 2 [illegible]
B F Shaffer on acc't 200 00
Adams Express Co. freight on assess books & blanks... 1 42
Dan'l Lutz for wood C H & jail.. 8 00
James Slacker for wood C H & jail.. 2 50
S Saxton for wood C H and jail 2 00
Henry Derr nursing sick prisoner 4 00
J T Johnston postage &c 29 36
H Y Stitzer stationery 63 47
Commissioner's expense attending to county bridges... 37 00
Commissioner's expense putting out assess books duplicates & election papers 53 00
Coony & Schrock removing ashes from C H & jail 7 50
Jno McDermot removing ashes from C H and jail 23 17
John H Morrison books Register's office 30 05
S T Shugert deed book Rec'rs office 20 00
A Williams docket Prothonot'y office 20 00
D M Wagner & Son mdse for prisoners 13 00
W Potter cutting wood C H 3 00
J S Barnhart services preparing statistics for State department 75 00
I F Shoop conveying E Leighty to asylum 34 10
E H Carr conveying A Partridge to asylum 70 00
Mary Nesbit cleaning office &c 3 00
Bellefonte Press Co. binding old assess books 3 50
F Miller service cleaning arbitration room 4 00
Jacob Schrom binding matting 1 25
Philip Williams expense on duplicate 2 00
S T Forster expense on assess books 8 75
M G Ryman ice for C H 1 00
J H Rankin service clerk election returns 5 00
J W Gephart service clerk elec. returns 5 00
D W Kline overseer election Huston tp 6 00
Orders of services of 1874 paid .... 44 35—$26,196 62

Printing Bills.
P Gray Meek bal. 1874 .... $124 25
" " " 1875 847 60
F Kurtz account printing 215 00
G W Foot account printing 194 40
E T & R P Tuten account printing .... 169 80—$ 1,551 05
Total expenditures $34,385 97

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff, in account with Centre county:
Feb. 27, 1865. DR
To cash on account.$ 200 00
To 16 shares stock B. E. N. B. & Pennsvalley Turn pike Co 80 00
To bal .... 2,004 13—$2,284 13
CR
By boarding prisoners as per bill $940 00
By receiving & discharging prisoners 58 00
By bal. com. costs for years 1873 & 1874 .... 148 09
By com. costs 1875 .... 55 50
By summoning jurors & returning venire 297 00
By conveying 10 convicts to penitentiary .. 650 00
By notifying jurors not to attend Oct. court 10 00
By mdse. for jail and prisoners 52 17
By costs on inquisitions Habeas Corpus, rules to show cause, citations, bench warrants &c., &c .... 73 37—$ 2,284 13
Jan 1, 1876. By bal $2,004 13

STATE OF PA., CENTRE Co. } ss.
We the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1876, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals this 13th day of Jan A. D. 1876.
WM. McFARLANE, [Seal.]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal.] Aud'rs.
J. M. GILLILAND, [Seal.]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:
We the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January, 1875, to the first day of January, A. D., 1876.
Attest, A. C. HINTON,
J. S. BARNHART SAM'L GRAMLEY,
Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAX DUE BY COLLECTORS, Jan. 1, 1876:

1871.
H Carton, Bellefonte.$ 207 28
A J Hassinger, Benner 287 32
John Minich, Gregg 160 26
Jno Shaffer, Walker.. 336 26—$ 991 12
1872
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg 63 69
Thos Marshal, Benner 24 20
Jno Ward, Halfmoon 256 97
David Robb, Liberty. 13 52
Geo Stover, Potter 128 18
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe 324 79—$ 811 35
1873.
C Brown, Bellefont... 360 76
D B Malone, Boggs... 248 91
Albert Hoy Furguson 78 85
L C Rarick, Marion... 305 07
Joseph Ross, Spring.. 162 07
W Riddles, Philipsburg .... 453 50—$ 1,609 16
1874.
Jos Fox, Bellefonte... 1,425 10
W Riddles, Philipsburg 957 54
E H Carr, Milesburg 26 45
J W M'Ilwain, Howard borough 53 84
D Lohr, Benner 736 58
R B Poorman, Boggs 542 04
F Carson, Burnside... 37 34
F Kierchoff, Curtin... 181 57
G W McWilliams, Ferguson 464 76
S B Wilson, Harris... 395 06
W T Leathers, Howard 432 90
W Cross, Halfmoon.. 175 68
W W Spangler, Liberty 490 90
Perry Condo, Marion 258 17
M Kerstetter, Penn... 142 05
R M'Cormick, Potter 567 81
H B Wilcox, Rush... 820 51
D H Yeager, S. Shoe. 165 99
J Ross, Spring 794 05
M Shaffer, Walker 134 13
E Turner, Worth .... 70 97—$ 9,104 46
1875.
C Brown, Bellefonte 1,803 08
A J Graham, Philipsburg 653 34
J P Shope, Milesburg 356 35
W Allison, Howard boro 237 06
E Lucas, Unionville 112 86
A J Tate, Benner... 1,448 32
H L Barnhart, Boggs 1,055 69
J B Newcomer, Burnside 206 08
J T Lucas Curtin 215 74
D Kreps, Ferguson 2,498 44
H Duck, Gregg 2,446 19
T W Hosterman, Haines 1,615 37
M Hess, Harris .... 3,0[illegible]0 99
Jno M Kline, Howard 512 43
D W Kline, Huston 429 00
J H Griffin, Halfmoon 1615 31
C A Courter, Liberty 527 65
Perry Condo, Marion 1,232 12
R Smull, Miles 1 194 20
W Tressler, Patton 809 00
A Harter Penn 1,310 40
J M Gilliland, Potter 3,370 26
H B Wilcox, Rush 860 00
Jas Watson, S Shoe... 399 57
Jno Sweeny, Spring... 1,908 05
S Hoover, Taylor 227 68
W Spotts, Union 104 48
Jesse Swarts, Walker 1,732 09
P Williams, Worth... 273 13—$31,174 88
$43,690 97
In hands of att'ys for collection 1,915 89
$45 606 86

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Jan 1, 1876. DR
To notes and bonds due sundry persons $47,414 42
To balance due J. B. Mitchel at settlement 882 91
To balance due B. F. Shaffer at settlement 2,004 13
To balance due A. Hinton commissioner service 95 47
To balance due B Gramley commissioner service 305 65
To balance due J. N. Hall commissioner service 8 00
To balance due com. clerk 48 89
To balance B Galbraith janitor 290 00
To F Kurtz, printing 74 00
To balance Dr. J H Dobbins medical service 35 00
To balance .... 76 89—$51,235 36
Jan 1 1876. CR
By amount outstanding taxes $43,690 93
By amount outstanding taxes unseated Lands 4,500 00
By amount notes held by commissioners 570 00
By amount in hands of officers for col. 1,915 89
By am't due from boro's & townships for keeping insane in asylum .... 558 50—$51,235 36
By bal in favor county Jan 1, 1876 $76 89

The following amounts have been paid in by collectors since settlement:
1871.
John Minich, Gregg .... Paid in full
Joseph Shaffer, Walker .... $ 205 91
1872
Thos Marshall, Benner 7 25
1873
L C Rarick, Marion 55 00
Dan'l Malone, Boggs 92 00
Albert Hoy, Ferguson .... Paid in full
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg 175 00
1874
G W McWilliams, Ferguson 95 00
David Lohr, Benner 3 00
Joseph Ross, Spring 200 00
Elias Turner, Worth 20 00
John McIlvain, Howard boro 20 00
Michael Shaffer, Walker 27 25
F Kirchoff, Curtin 25 00
R B Poorman, Boggs 105 00
W W Spangler, Liberty 47 25
Perry Condo, Marion .... 194 9[illegible]
S B Wilson, Harris 123 75
Joseph Fox, Bellefonte 451 90
W T Leathers, Howard 25 00
Wm Cross, Halfmoon 74 24
1875
Thomas Hosterman, Haines .... Paid in full
Michael Hess, Harris 1,057 00
John Sweeny, Spring 347 00
Jesse Swartz, Walker 460 82
Wm Tressler, Patton 183 40
D W Kline, Huston 95 00
J H Griffin, Halfmoon 160 00
A Harter, Penn 590 00
John M. Kline, Howard 125 68
R Smull, Miles 356 42
H E Duck, Gregg 1,527 89
W Allison, jr., Howard boro 38 00
Philip Williams, Werth 62 00
James Watson, Snow Shoe 64 36
Sam'l Hoover, Taylor 50 00
J M Gilliland, Potter 1,726 80
David Krebs, Ferguson 851 72
John T Lucas, Curtin 45 00
A J Tate, Benner 795 00
C Brown, Bellefonte 165 00
J P Shope, Milesburg 44 05
Wm Spotts, Union 50 00
E M Lucas, Unionville 36 00

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th inst., Mr. I. W. Iddings and Miss Mary A. Biddle, both of Halfmoon, Centre county.

On Jan. 6, in Stormstown, Mathias Conrad, M. D., of Sunbury, Northumberland county, to Miss Sarah L. Leathers, of Howard Centre co.

At Eagle Iron Works, Jan. 19, Mr. Joseph Cander, of Lock Haven, Miss N. Lizzie Curtin, eldest daughter of the late Austin Curtin, Esq., of Eagle Iron Works, Centre co.

On 30 ult., Mr. John Shutt, and Ellen Fye, both of Potter twp.

DEATHS.

On the evening of the 8th inst., at her home in Buffalo Run, Mrs Mary Shadle, wife of David Shadle, aged 66 years, 11 months and 21 days.

On Jan. 22nd, at Halfmoon, Centre co., Mr. John Thompson, aged 77 years and 9 days.

Mr W A Mosher of Lock Haven, to Miss I M Shafer of Lamar Mills, both of Clinton county.

On February 6, at Mr M Neis, in Aaronsburg, suddenly of heart disease, Miss S F Weaver, aged 18 years, 8 months and 1 day.

MARKETS.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,
Wheat $1 20 to $1 25.
Oats 30c to 35c.
Clover Seed $7 00 to $7 25.
Beef $5 to $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Corn 40 to 50.
Hogs $7 to 7 50 per 100 lbs
Rye 65c

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
White Wheat $1 20 Red 115.... Rye 80 new Corn 45 old 60. Oats 30—Barley 90 70... Cloverseed 5,50 ..... Potatoes 30 Lard per pound 8...... Pork per pound 8 Butter 20........ Eggs 15. ..... Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8..... Bacon 10..... Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents........ Buckwheat 65 cts........ Flour per barrel retail 7,00. Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

—The celebrated Australian Diamond Pebble spectacles, are superior to the ordinary glass spectacle, affording relief to the eyes, and suited for all ages, are sold by M. Straus, Bellefonte, Pa. 16dec3m

CAUTION. The undersigned purchased at Sheriff's sale, on 24 of January, the following property of Andrew Shuey, of Spring twp. and will leave the same in the possession of Mrs. Rachael Shuey, at my pleasure. The property is the following: 2 horses, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 buggy, 1 cow, plow, harrow, cultivator, cornplanter the share of 20 acres of grain in the ground together with all the other personal property of the said Andrew Shuey.
feb3 ADAM J. THOMAS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob From late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHANNON,
Feb 3 6t Admr.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
Wolf's Old Stand.
Largest Stock of Goods in the Valley!
ONE PRICE! LOW PRICE!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand. Look at the figures:
Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

Don't Buy
A
HARD COAL BASE BURNER
HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the
HOME

DELIGHT!
—THE—
Best & Handsomest
STOVE IN THE MARKET.
Call and see them at the Store of
J. A. REESMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP
IS THE "BEST."
This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bathroom, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by
CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
For sale at Philadelphia, by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 North Delaware Avenue, and by grocers generally, and at Sechler's grocery. Nov 11. 6m.

Simon Haines,
CENTRE HALL.
Manufacturer of
Carriages,
Buggies,
Wagons, &c.
Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
Undertaking,
Coffins of all styles
made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

J. HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER,
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.
Pennsvalley
Banking Co.
CENTRE HALL, PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Note
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons
PETER HOFFER, WM. B. MINGLE,
Pres't. Cashier

BEATTY PIANO!
THE BEST IN USE. ☞Send stamp for Circular. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

AGENT'S OUTFIT FREE! Large Commissions and Cash Premiums for selling a
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Physician and Surgeon,
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The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
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SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of administration on the estate of John Hosterman, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
E. B. HOSTERMAN,
27 Jan 6t Adm'r.

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OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
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Great Bargains in
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Cant be excelled
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Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

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FANCY ARTICLES
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Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
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BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
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Powers' Boot & Shoe Store is the largest and best stocked establishment in Centre County.
He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
either in quality or prices, Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly.

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.
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NOTICE.—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower. Mar 15. tf.

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Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER.
A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.
Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.
Pictures framed in the finest style.
Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.
☞Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere
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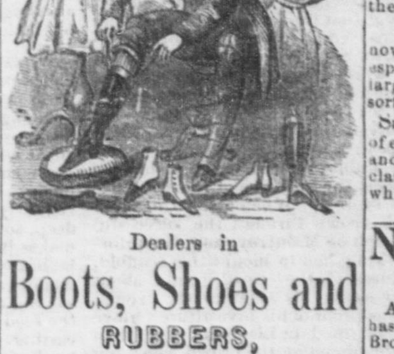
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Energetic and Responsible Business Men wanted immediately to supply the demand for this useful invention. Our terms to the trade are such, that Agents will find it a pleasant and profitable business.
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TO GIVE VERY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE OF YOUR
Groceries! Groceries!
For economy requires that you buy nothing but FRESH, PURE GOODS. We keep on hand at all times a large and carefully selected stock of goods, comprising every item that belongs to the
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We make it the cardinal points of our business to sell
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IT WILL PAY!
To do your trading with a house that always gives a dollar's worth for a dollar.
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To call and examine our complete stock of Fruits, Nuts and Confectioneries which we are now daily receiving for the trade.
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You handsomely to get some of our pure candies, fresh fruits & nuts for the "Little Folks" during the holiday season. One or two, or five dollars, just as you can afford, spent in this way at Christmas and New Year, brings a better return than the same amount put on Interest at 100 per cent.
IT WILL PAY!
To buy your Teas and Spices of a house that make a specialty of that line of goods and sell only the
FINEST FLAVORED TEAS
AND
STRICTLY PURE SPICES.
In buying any thing in the line of
Groceries, Confectionery, Fruits, &c.,
CALL ON
SECHLER & CO.,
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IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY!

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No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

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EZRA KRUMBINE,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand and make to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
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WASHSTANDS,
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TABLES, &c., &c.
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND
Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.
Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly

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Dealers in
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RUBBERS,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Gaiters.
All Kinds of Custom Work Made To Order.
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And Shoe Findings always on hand.
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20may tf Bellefonte, Pa

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.
They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the
Lowest Prices.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may 14 73

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Go to
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FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
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BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES
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QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES. PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c
and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may always be found. 12ap.tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his tock of
SADDLERY,
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,
of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times
JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
J. & J. HARRIS,
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel Nails.
Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
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BELLS
SCHOOL CHURCH FIRE ALARM
Fine toned, low priced, warranted against breakage. Catalogues containing full particulars, prices, etc., sent free.

THE TREE AND THE SKY.

A tall old tree on the meadow farm,
Leafless and bare and dry,
Reached out his empty, yearning arms,
And begged of the sky with her thousand
charms,
To smile on him least he die.

She covered her face from his longing gaze,
And a cloud concealed her smile;
But under the cloud and the mist and the haze
With an April sky's most wanton ways,
She watched him all the while.

All the while, till, sick at heart,
Not knowing the love she bore,
He cried, "Oh, pitiless that thou art,
Look on me once ere my life depart,
And I will ask no more!"

Was it a tear or a whispered vow
That fell from the face of the sky?
Perhaps the blossoms that cover him now,
Or the birds that sing on each leafy bough,
Can tell you better than I.

English Clergymen.

The following pictures of English clergymen are extracted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*: Here is the first, which is an illustration of the way some of them dress, and carries out minutely some of the pictures Mr. Anthony Trollope has drawn: The toilet of clergymen of the present day must give them almost as much, if not more, trouble than that of young ladies who have plunged into a vortex of gayety, to judge by the advertisements of "clerical tailors" which appear in ecclesiastical periodicals. From one of these some interesting information may be gleaned respecting surplices. Of "the pocket surplice" we learn that its use has now become universal, but whether it is simply carried in the pocket or worn on the shoulders is not stated. "The plain-fitting surplice" is "made to be worn with or without a cassock is of the pocket surplice shape, and fits smooth round the neck, the slit with the button allowing the head to pass easily through." There is also another "plain-fitting surplice." It is "open down the front, its perfectly smooth round the neck and shoulders like the pocket surplice, and is so made that it will not fall away in front to show the trousers." "Short Cotta surplices are quite plain, and fall low on the shoulders." There are also "slightly gathered surplices," and "round neck gathered surplices." The former, it is stated, "have less fullness at the neck than the cathedral shape," while the latter, which are worn with cassock, "put on over the head, have a very nice appearance." Any clergyman drawing a "round neck gathered surplice" over his feet—in fact, getting into it the wrong way—will, in the present muddy condition of the streets, present, on the other hand, a very nasty appearance, and prevent the vestment from exciting those feelings of veneration which, if plunged into head foremost it is calculated to produce.

Here is the other, which is very different: Clergymen, in the opinion of many persons, are a body of well-clothed, well-fed, well paid men, who have little else to do but to grow fat on the revenues of the church. The evidence given at an inquest held at Leamington, on the remains of a clergyman who died in that town, discloses a less highly colored picture of clerical life. The deceased, it was stated, had never obtained preferment, and latterly had derived no emolument from the church. He was a widower, aged seventy-three, and lodged alone. He had a small annuity, but this was forestalled; and he would frequently have been without food but for the kindness of those with whom he lodged. "I have lived," he said in a letter produced at the inquest, "for several years upon 8d. per day. I subsist upon bread and milk, bread and cheese, and cocoa, and have no meat, ale, or spirits. I have nothing," he added, "to subsist upon, and I do not know how to supply my necessities." This letter was written in answer to an application to pay the debts of his only son, who is a hopeless mental invalid. This unfortunate old clergyman was found lifeless in his room, having died, according to the verdict of the jury, "from natural causes."

Make a Note of It.

Those who have never tried the experiment rarely appreciate the benefit which an enterprising, progressive mechanic derives from keeping a record of matters worth remembering. An intelligent workman, especially one who reads, is constantly acquiring interesting and useful information, which at some time he will probably have occasion to apply practically in his business. Almost every day he learns something new, and says to himself: "I must remember this;" but unless he has occasion immediately to apply his knowledge, he is very apt to forget all about it, or to retain only a vague recollection of having some time read or heard something about it. The memory, unless highly trained and naturally retentive, is a treacherous repository for odd scraps of useful knowledge not gained by experience or personal observation, and every mechanic should have a paper memory, which will never let a useful fact slip away.

We should advise all mechanics, and especially all young men with unformed habits who are learning mechanical trades, to keep note books in which to enter anything worth remembering which may come to their knowledge. Facts learned from observation and experience, or gathered from conversation with other mechanics, useful hints gained from books, valuable suggestions or facts of practical interest found in newspapers should always be promptly recorded and saved. When a book is full, it should be carefully indexed and laid away in some place where it will be easy of access. The mere fact of writing, especially if condensation is required, will tend to fix a fact in the memory, and give a man a more ready control of what he knows. In any case, he has the fact at command at all times, and a book such as we have described, containing the gleanings of years of study and practice, becomes of inestimable value to the possessor. We have seen mechanics' note books which would not have been given in exchange for a whole library of technical works, and we have never known a man to begin the record of facts who was not glad he acquired the habit.

We regard this as a matter of great practical importance to mechanics in the trades we especially address. No printed text books contain all the points which a smart mechanic will pick up in the course of his business, and nothing will take the place of a scrap and note book. Let our readers, young mechanics especially, try the experiment, and we promise them that they will find immediate and life-long benefit from so doing. It will be to many the stepping stone to success in life, by inculcating careful habits of acquiring useful knowledge, and making them wiser men and better mechanics than they would otherwise have become. To all young mechanics we say: Never let a fact worth remembering slip away from you. Make a note of it in some shape, and then put it where it will be accessible when you want it most. The habit is easily acquired. it need consume no time required for the performance of other and more important duties, and the pleasure which it will give will more than compensate for the trouble involved, even were no subsequent benefit to be expected from it.—*Iron Age.*

Frauds in House-furnishing.

We are just putting behind our backs the time when furnaces were all the rage, and the doctors in consequence were rattling round in their gigs with no end of business, and it required a steady stream of rich men's last-will-and-testaments to keep up the supply of hospitals that were made necessary by this, the devil's last, best gift to man, as much as by anything. It really began to seem as if the hearth-stone were a dead instituti n; and yet it was pathetic to see how men and women still held on to the idea, and instead of logically leaving chimneys out of their houses, or building the piers up solid, kept on putting in expensive make-believe fire-places, and erecting mantel-pieces over them, as if they couldn't bear to give up the memory of what had once been so pleasant. In those days, the kitchen came near being the only cheerful room in the house, for there, at least, there was a real fire-place with a real fire in it, giving out heat that was actually warm. Poorish people had to give up burning wood, of course, because it was too dear; but rich people who might have kept up the delightful luxury, didn't, of course, dare to, when all the world took to burning hard coal. However, some few of them did, and there were others who wanted to, and so made a compromise by employing that funniest of all the fashionable humbugs of our time, funnier than wedding presents, than funeral flowers, or dinner parties with borrowed silver, the fire-place with its make-believe andirons supporting make-believe logs with pieces of asbestos stuck between them, and made red-hot by lighting the gas discharged by pipes hidden behind the fraudulent heap. Still, even this, vulgar or babyish as it was, was a concession to the god of hospitality, who really does not know how to make people sociably happy unless he can bring them round a fire, and, as a concession, it had an air of respectability about it. But the "furnace register" that puffed out its dusty heat at you from behind the so-called "summer blower" was not a concession at all; it was a pretense, and deserved no fair words. It was and is honester to frankly make a hole in the floor and warm yourself at that, than to pretend you still have something left of the beloved old-time fire-place with its hospitable warmth and eye-and-heart-delighting glow.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Indian Fakirs.

The religious mendicants of India are a numerous class, deriving their subsistence from the charity of the populace, whose pity they excite by practicing various kinds of self-mortication. One exhibits himself destitute of clothing, or covered with a coating of ashes; and another displays a withered limb, which he has succeeded, by resolute effort, in paralyzing. Each one strives to surpass all others in the fanatical extent to which he carries his self-abuse, in order that he may obtain a superior reputation for sanctity. One year, one of these pious beggars contrived to make himself a lion in the religious circles of Jeypore by suspending himself by the heels a great part of each morning. By tying ropes to the branches of a tree overhanging the road, so as to form a sort of pulley, and then fastening his feet into slip-knots at the end of one of the ropes, he continued to haul himself up until he hung his whole length in the air, with his head downwards. In this position he remained hours together, mumbling his prayers and telling his beads. His face was serene, and he spoke without difficulty, and in no way gave signs of particular discomfort. During a whole month he continued this novel feat, winning thereby great enthusiasm from the crowd of admiring Hindoos.

At another time one of these beggars, or fakirs, distinguished himself by his extreme hideousness. "Upon his face, half hidden by a rough and unkempt beard, was tattooed in red the trident of Neptune; his hair, tied in a knot, was rolled above his head, forming a sort of mitre: and his body, which was very lean and quite naked, was besmeared with ashes. But the most revolting thing about him was his left arm, which, withered and quite stiff, stood out perpendicularly from the shoulder. Through the closed hand, bound round with stripes of linen, the nails had worked their way, and were growing out upon the other side; and the hollow of this hand, which had been filled with earth, served as a flower-pot for a small myrtle-bush."

In order to reduce his arm to this miserable condition, the fakir was tied to a seat, and the the uplifted limb was fastened to a cross-bar. During a considerable period, the torture resulting from this unnatural position is agonizing; but, as the arm becomes withered, sensation deadens, and finally anchylosis ensues, and a permanent condition of rigidity is the result.

Woman's Influence.

Woman's influence differs greatly from that of man. Her power lies in her gentleness. In her hand she holds a more potent sceptre than that wielded by the most potent monarch. In the great social and moral reforms that have been carried on from time to time, we find that women have taken an active part. We cannot fail to perceive in the political history of France, how important was the influence exerted by Madame de Stael, in the troublesome convulsions of the age. Her star shone brightly, and was not extinguished, when the great conqueror—jealous of her power—banished her from her native land.

As woman's influence is so great her responsibility is great in proportion. Upon her devolves the duty of training up the future men of the nation. It is the mother who moulds the character; under her gentle influence the youthful mind receives its first impressions. In society she is queen, and too often lures her subjects to destruction. Too often the glass of sparkling wine proffered by the fair hand of woman has proved the utter ruin and degradation of a man strong in intellect; but who could resist the tempting when accompanied by a winning smile? It is true a man should have stamina enough to refuse the temptation, but if he has not, woman should not be the tempter. Many a wife bitterly deplores the effects of that first glass and many a child is cut to the heart by the knowledge that his father is a drunkard.

A woman must be careful in her deportment. By a word or even a look she can encourage or effectually check all attempts at familiarity. If women, and especially girls, would do this—if they would show their displeasure at what they know is wrong, it would not be repeated in their presence. Though the aggressor might feign anger, in his heart he would feel more true respect for one who thus reproved him than if she passed his fault unrebuked.

Gloves.

Long before gloves were considered as elegant necessities, they had their part in matters of ceremony and investiture, of which but one relic has remained to modern times. In old days, when writing was little used, formalities were more common; thus, one of the most usual ways of conveying land was by means of what was called feoffeunt with liberty of seisin, and was performed "by delivery of the ring or haspe of the doore, or by a twigge of a tree, or a turfe of land." At the same time when these formalities were needful to the effective conveyance of land—then the only real property—giving possession by the delivery of gloves prevailed as a custom in other countries. Thus in the eleventh century, some bishops gained the actual tenure of their sees by accepting a pair of gloves. Gloves at that time were essentially an Episcopal emblem, as the mitre continues to be. When the old French kings were crowned, one part of the ceremony of the coronation consisted in the blessing of the gloves; for a long time investiture by glove remained a practice in Eastern countries. There is a memorable scrap of Oriental history to support the evidence of the existence of this custom. When King Conradin lost his crown through the successful usurpation of Mainfroy, and the unfortunate king had to mount the scaffold, he addressed the crowd round about him, asserted his right to the crown, giving as proof of his investitute a glove which he held in his hand, and then flung down among the crowd, charging whoever should pick it up that he would convey it to some of his surviving relations, who would reward the service and avenge the usurpation. The glove was picked up by some knight, who took it to Peter of Arragon, and that king was crowned at Palermo in virtue of the investiture of this glove.

Logic Among Friends.

If people wish to live well together, they must not hold too much logic and suppose that everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people, when he said, "Wretched would be the pair above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason, every morning, all the minute details of a domestic day." But the application should be much more general than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And when we recollect how two lawyers, or two politicians, can go on contending, and that there is no end of one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shall not be sure that such contention is the best mode of arriving at truth. But certainly it is not the way to arrive at good temper.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF CABBAGE.—The culture of the cabbage as a field crop is now a leading interest in sections of country easy of access to manufacturing towns, large cities, and all through the mining districts. Where there is a demand for cabbage in quantity it is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. A brief description of a few of the leading kinds for early and late planting may be of some avail to those who have not had much experience with this particular crop. The market gardeners of New-Jersey still place the Jersey Wakefield at the head of the list for early planting, it is so far unequaled for uniformity in heading, size, and quality. When properly grown it will yield a third more profit on a given space than the Oxheart or any other variety ripening at the same time. Second on the list of good kinds for an intermediate crop may be placed Early Flat Dutch, sometimes called Philadelphia Flat Dutch. This variety produces a large flat head on a short stalk, with a leaf of fine texture and prominent fleshy veins. Forming a link between the early and late it will head more evenly under the same culture than the Early Winningstadt, and in quality will be found far superior for table use. Although Flotter's Brunswick will make larger heads, it is coarser and not as uniform in heading. For late planting of the main crop there is no variety that I have tested that will equal in size, firmness, and that will head as uniformly as the pure Premium Flat Dutch. This variety takes the same position among cabbages that the Bartlett does in pears, the Baldwin in apples, Concord in grapes, and Wilson among strawberries. When grown on rich ground it will give large, flat and exceedingly solid heads, which will retain their firm texture when cut from the stalk and trimmed of its outside leaves. This makes it a favorite with hucksters. The best way to keep the seed pure is for each grower to select from his crop the best formed and perfect specimen heads to raise seed from. Among the new kinds more recently introduced and recommended for general culture may be named the Marblehead. For four successive years I have carefully experimented with this kind, planting from 1,000 to 4,000 plants each year on ground regularly prepared for Fall cabbages. From this experience I can now state that the Marblehead has with me proved almost worthless, inferior by far to any of our old late sorts. Early last July I planted 3,000 Marbleheads alongside of an equal number of Flat Dutch. Both lots had the same treatment all through, the ground was good and properly cared for. At the close of the season when it came time to pull and bury, nearly all the Flat Dutch were headed, while four-fifths of the others were fit only for cow cabbages, and had to be used for that purpose, big, coarse, loose bundles of leaves that would need two more months to finish growing. The seed of the Marblehead cost me $10 a pound, while the Flat Dutch cost only a third as much. A neighbor who grew cabbages for market tells me that his experience with the Marblehead is about the same as mine. Of the curled sorts, the Drumhead Savoy is one of the best both for home use and market purposes. To insure a full crop the ground should be rich, and the plants set but a week or two earlier than the smooth leaved kinds. For my crop of this family I usually get $5 to 10 a thousand more than for the Flat Dutch, but of course the demand is limited, and it would be an easy matter to overstock the market. Large Early Schweinfurt is one of the new German varieties and is by far the largest early sort that I have grown. The heads when matured and of full size will weigh from 20 to 30 pounds apiece. It is not popular among dealers, for no matter how solid the head may be when cut for market, if left exposed on the huckster's or grocer's stands for two or three days, the heads wilt so badly as to become unsalable. On this account dealers buy sparingly of this kind.—*P. T. Q., Essex Co., N. J.*

HOW LONG TO MILK COWS.—Some cows settle this question for their owners, and such, unless they are fine, large animals, and calf raising is the chief use of the cow, should be fatted and killed at four or five years old or sold. As a general rule, it is a poor cow that does not need to be dried off before calving. As to how little milk pays for the trouble of milking, that depends upon the number of cows, and the amount required for family use or for sale. If the milk is worth four or five cents a quart, it will pay to milk every cow that will average two quarts a day; if less than that quantity is obtained, I would advise to sell off the cow.

The practice of half feeding dry cows is a poor system. All cows that are worth keeping should be well kept; and any animal with young should be as well fed as when giving milk, though the food need not be so rich or oleaginous, as when the milk is set for cream or used for butter-making. The rapid taking on of flesh at this period is an indication of sound health.

If you expect to have a fine calf, stop milking at all events six weeks before the cow will come in again. Some cows will give milk the year round if you allow them, and it is hard to dry them before they make bag anew, but this should always be done. It will be found profitable to feed cows well, and curry them twice a week thoroughly.

POTATOES FOR HORSES.—I once came near losing a very valuable horse from feeding him dry hay and oats with nothing loosening. I have never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actually necessary to keep a horse in the right condition. Many use powders, but potatoes are better, and safer, and cheaper, if fed judiciously. If those who are not in the habit of feeding potatoes to horses will try them, they will be astonished at the result. I have known a horse changed from a lazy, dumpish one, to a quick, active, headstrong animal, in five days, by simply adding two quarts of potatoes to his feed daily. If very much clear corn meal is fed, they do not need so many potatoes. Too many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many apples. When I was a lad, I was away from school one winter, and had the care of one horse, one yoke of oxen, and one cow, every one of which I had to card or curry every day. The horse had three pails of water, four quarts of oats, two quarts small potatoes, and two quarts of corn extra every day he worked, with what hay he wanted, and a stronger and more active horse, of his inches, I have never yet seen.—*Ex.*

WHEAT GROWING MAXIMS.—Somebody has been at the trouble of condensing a great deal of information about wheat growing, as follows, into very small compass, and somebody else has set it afloat without crediting it to the author. If we could, we would gladly give his name: 1. The best soil for wheat is a rich clay loam. 2. Wheat likes a good deep, soft bed. 3. Clover turned under makes just such a bed. 4. The best seed is heavy, oily, plump and clean. 5. About two inches is the best depth for sowing the seed. 6. The drill puts in the seed better and cheaper than broadcasting. 7. From the middle of September to the last of October is the best time for sowing. 8. If drilled, one bushel of seed per acre; if sown broadcast, two bushels. 9. One heavy rolling after sowing does much good. 10. For flour, cut when the grain begins to harden; for seed, not until it has hardened.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

GREEN FODDER.—In Europe, experiments with green corn stalks and rye buried close in pits, have shown that the corn stalks after being buried four months kept perfectly well and in good condition, but the rye did not keep as well. The corn stalks kept so well because they contained the largest proportion of water, or 80 per cent. Pits filled in December with a layer of ice in the top, before covering, kept down to the low temperature till the last. We are informed that Professor Miles designs to try this system of saving fodder at the Illinois Industrial university during the present winter.

THE Leicesters are usually placed at the head of the long wool breeds as being the finest in form and fleece, and also because they have been largely used in crossing for the improvement of the other varieties.

SCIENTIFIC.

Injurious Effects of Snow on Steel Rails.—Some interesting observations under this head are communicated from an Austrian line of railway, the Kaiser Ferdinand northern line. A portion of this line, about eight English miles in length, is very open, and often blocked with snow in winter. The obstacle is generally surmounted by strewing sand over the rails in front of the driving wheels. This portion of the line in question has a double line of rails, partly of Bessemer steel rails and partly of light Martin steel rails. Now, the skidding of the wheels, frequently caused heating of the tires and rails, which are suddenly cooled again by the low temperature of the air on the falling snow. This, in itself, must be injurious to the molecular construction of the metal. But, beside the increased friction causes a certain amount of abrasion of the upper surface of the rails at the spots where the stoppages have occured. Examinations proved that these abraded portions varied in length from two to nine English inches, from one-twelfth to one-fourth inch in depth, and extended over the whole breadth of the rail. A train in passing over the depressions so caused necessarily experiences a certain shock, and it is reasonable to suppose that the concussion thereby communicated to the rail will be most felt when the ground beneath is frozen hard, so that natural elasticity of the rails has no room to play. In three instances rails so worn snapped asunder suddenly at the abraded portion, although no flaw or defect in the metal could be detected. This led to the removal of all abraded rails from this section of the line, amounting to twenty-eight lengths of Martin steel rails, and ten lengths of Bessemer rails. No similar case of fracture is known to have occurred in the iron or puddled steel rails previously in use, although the amount of abrasion they underwent must have been at least as great. The inference is that the improved rails of Bessemer and other steels, their superior strength notwithstanding, are less capable of withstanding concussion than the older (iron) rails, and consequently whenever they are used increased vigilance is requisite to prevent accidents in the winter time.—*Zeitschrift.*

Vertical Generators.—Some additional tests have been made with the new French vertical boiler or generator, with rapid circulation—adapted to puddling and reheating as well as refining furnaces—and converting some twenty-eight kilogrammes of water into steam per hour for each square meter of heating surface, or 8,800 per kilogramme of coal.

In this arrangement, the circular body is placed vertically over the furnace, and contains within it a second casing nearly as large as itself; this inner body is open below, and above communicates with the chimney. Within the latter are three triangular spiral tubes, which are arranged concentrically with each other, occupying the whole of the interior space. The connection of the spirals with the water between the inner and outer casings is made by a fusible metal joint.

At the upper part of the inner lining is a place, which forces the flames to act upon the whole series of spiral tubes before escaping by the chimney, and, around the chimney itself, above the outer case of the boiler, is a reservoir of feed water, which absorbs the heat that would otherwise be lost.

The advantages which are claimed for the arrangement here described, and which it is said to completely fulfil, are, that the water being divided and placed in the heart of the fire, there is a rapid and continuous upward current in the tubes which prevents the collection of deposits, and causes the most rapid vaporization, while the incessant movement necessarily prevents accidents and adds to the durability of the apparatus.

Dangerous Playthings.—Another factory for the manufacture of toy torpedoes has exploded. The circumstances of the disaster are of no moment to any one except the unfortunate victims, and the owner, who is fortunate in escaping similar mutilation. Notwithstanding the average boy's devotion to snap and bang, it may be questioned whether the pleasure afforded by play-things of the explosive sort is anything like a sufficient recompense for the risk attending their produciton, storage, and use. It has been suggested that the sale of such things should be prohibited and their possession made punishable by fine. The suggestion is sensible and timely. The Centennial year, with its intensifications of Fourth of July fervor is upon us, and the popular demand for fireworks threatens to be excessive. It would be a good thing for the country at the beginning of its second century to put away such childish things, and adopt a less dangerous mode of manifesting the spirit of jubilation, political or other. Surely our inventors ought to be able to devise a simple contrivance to serve as a substitute. It is worth trying for, as a public benefaction as well as for the millions that are in it!

Where to Look for Arsenic in Cases of Poisoning.—Observations of great toxical importance have lately been made by Scolosuboff (*Soc. Ch.* August 1875) with reference to the distribution of arsenic in the tissues of animals in cases of poisoning. Contrary to general belief, he finds the arsenic specially condensed in the nervous tissues. The experiments were made with dogs, rabbits, and frogs. Dogs bear large doses of arsenic quite readily, taking without difficulty fifteen to eighteen times the quantity which, weight for weight, would be fatal to man. A bulldog took for thirty-four days gradually increasing quantities of sodium arsenite in his food, rising from 0·075 grain to 2·2 grains a day. The results of the poisoning were acute and quite marked. Calling the amount of arsenic found in 0·22 lb. of muscle 1, that in the same weight of liver was 10·8; brain, 36·5; spinal cord, 37·3. A dog of 24 and one fifth lbs. weight was killed by subcutaneous injection of sodium arsenite, in 17 hours. The arsenic from the brain gave a decided reaction, that from the spinal cord was less, while in the liver and muscles only traces could be detected.

Prince Rupert's Drops.—By cooling glass *more* rapidly than could occur in ordinary atmospheric temperatures, that is, by a process the reverse of annealing, Prince Rupert's drops are made.

The ordinary way to make these scientific curiosities is to drop a small quantity, usually less than half an ounce, of perfectly fluid glass into water. In falling, the glass will assume the form of a tear, with an enlongated end extending into a thread.

Rupert drops are clear, bright, and hard, and may be struck with much violence upon the large end without fracture, and if the thin, but tough and very elastic thread of the other extremity be broken off, the whole drop will explode into numberless fragments, much finer than the sand of which the glass was originally composed.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Sound made Visible.—A sound writer, called an opeidescope is a new invention. On the end of a two inch tube is pasted a piece of thin rubber or tissue paper. In the center of this is fastened a piece of looking glass, one eighth of an inch square. Hold this end in the sun and the other end in the mouth, and sing or speak in it. The ray of light reflected from the mirror falling on a white surface describes curves and patterns differing for every pitch and intensity, while the same conditions give uniform results.

To prepare tin for tinning brass, copper and iron: Melt the metal in a crucible which has previously been slightly warmed; and at the moment the metal begins to set, and when it is very brittle, pound it up rapidly, and sift when cold to remove any large particles.

An alloy for locomotive whistles which will give a good clear sound is made of copper 80 parts, tin 18, and antimony 2.

Employer and Employed.

It is very common for young men now-a-days to study how little they can make suffice in the way of the labor they perform for their employers, rather than how much they can possibly do to render themselves useful. We say this is common now, and we suppose it always has been common. But we think it will be found on examination never to have been the course pursued by men who in after life became distinguished for their success. Such men worked for their employers as afterwards, when they got into business on their own account, they worked for themselves.

DOMESTIC.

HINTS ABOUT MEAT.—Pepper is a preventive of decay, in a degree; it is well, therefore, to pepper hung joints.

Powdered charcoal is still more remarkable in its effect. It will not only keep the meat over which it is sprinkled good, but will remove the taint from already decayed flesh.

A piece of charcoal boiled in the water with "high" meat or fowls, will render it or them quite sweet. A piece of charcoal, or powdered charcoal, should be kept in every larder. Ham, after being smoked, may be kept for any length of time packed in powdered charcoal.

Meat should be wiped with a dry clean cloth as soon as it comes from the butcher's; fly-blows, if found in it, cut out, and in loins the long pipe that runs by the bone should be taken out, as it soon taints; the kernels, also, should be removed from beef. Never receive bruised joints.

Meat will keep good for a long time in cold weather, and, if frozen through, may be kept for months. Frozen meat must be thawed before it is cooked by plunging it into cold water, or placing it before the fire before setting it down to roast. It will never be dressed through if this precaution is not taken, not even when twice cooked.

THE BEST WAY TO BOIL EGGS.—The objection to the common way of boiling eggs is this: The white, under three minutes' rapid cooking, becomes tough and indigestible, while the yolk is left soft. When properly cooked, eggs are done evenly through like any food. This result may be attained by putting the eggs into a dish with a cover, as a tin pail, and then pouring upon them boiling water, two quarts or more to a dozen eggs, and cover and set them away from the stove for 15 minutes. The heat of the water cooks the eggs slowly and evenly and sufficiently and to a jelly-like consistency, leaving the center or yolk harder than the white, and the egg tastes as much richer and nicer as a fresh egg is nicer than a stale egg; and no person will want to eat them boiled after having tried this method.

A CEMENT FOR ANY KIND OF WOOD.—Put any quantity of fine sawdust of the same wood your work is made with into an earthen pan, pour boiling water on it, stir well, and let it remain a week or ten days, occasionally stirring it; then boil it for some time, and it will be of the consistency of pulp or paste; put it into a coarse cloth, and squeeze the moisture from it. Keep for use, and when wanted mix a sufficient quantity of thin glue to make it into a paste; rub it well into the cracks, or fill up the holes in your work with it. When quite hard and dry, clean your work off, and if carefully done, you will scarce discern the imperfection.

TO COOK CODFISH.—Cut up your fish, put it on the fire in cold water and let it heat very gradually, but it must not get too hot; in about an hour scrape the fish very clean and get off all the skin, then put it in clean, cold water; peel your potatoes and put them on with the fish and plenty of water in season for them to get boiling in time to be done for dinner; the potatoes are much better for boiling with the fish. I have seen fish soaked until it was quite tasteless. It should be served with drawn butter or pork cut fine and fried a light brown, boiled eggs, onions, beets and squash, or stewed pumpkin.

TO MAKE chocolate Russe, take one pint of milk, three-fourths of a pound of sugar and one-half of a box of gelatine; put these together in a dish, which place in a kettle of boiling water; after the gelatine is dissolved beat four eggs and stir into it, cook until the mixture looks clear, then cool it. Beat one pint of cream previously flavored with vanilla to a stiff froth, add the eggs and beat again thoroughly, line a dish with cake, pour in the mixture and put cake over the top.

FLOWERS nearly always begin to fade and droop after being kept for twenty hours in water; a few may be revived by substituting fresh, but all may be restored by the use of hot water. For this purpose place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one third of the length of the stems. By the time this is cold the flowers will have become erect and fresh. Then cut off the shrunken ends of the stems and put them into cold water.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A CORKSCREW.—A substitute for a corkscrew may be made thus: Stick two forks vertically into the cork on opposite sides, not too near the edge. Run the blade of a knife through the two and give a twist. Another way to uncork a bottle is to fill the hollow at the bottom of the bottle with a handkerchief or towel; grasp the neck with one hand, and strike firmly and steadily with the other upon the handkerchief.

TO CLEAN METALLIC ARTICLES.—Gilt metallic articles may be cleaned by rubbing them very gently with a soft sponge or brush dipped in a solution of half an ounce of potash, or one ounce of soda, or, still better, of half an ounce of borax, in sixteen ounces of water, and drying with a soft linen rag. Their lustre may be improved in special cases by warming them slightly and then rubbing them very gently with a soft sponge or brush.

UNTIL the kitchen becomes thoroughly and systematically organized, and is regarded as one of the most, if not the most, important of household departments, there can be no sach thing as habitual health in the family. Bad cooking poisons more people than all the nauseous drugs ever administered to poor humanity, and it affords the remote cause for the employment of two-thirds of all the divorce lawyers in existence.

IN PREPARING minced veal cut the meat as fine as possible, but do not chop it. Put to it a very little lemon peel shred, two grates of nutmeg, some salt, and four or five spoonfuls of either a little weak broth, milk, or water; simmer these gently with the meat, but take care not to let it boil, and add a bit of butter rubbed in flour. Put sippets of thin toasted bread, cut into a three-cornered shape, round the dish.

TO MAKE CORN SOUP.—Boil six ears of corn in just water enough to cover them; after boiling until quite tender, take out the corn and cut it from the cob, put the cobs into the water again and boil an hour, take them out and put in the corn, a little red pepper and some salt; then add a quart of milk, make it boil and add a piece of butter rubbed with flour.

TO MAKE INDIAN DUMPLINGS.—Mix your meal with water that almost boils; make them up and put them in to boil about twenty minutes moderately; they will come to pieces if they boil hard. Some prefer to stir up the meal with hot water and put it in a clean cloth, as they are apt to break if not properly managed. An hour will cook it in this way.

TO MASH TURNIPS.—After having been boiled very tender, and the water pressed thoroughly from them, put them into a saucepan and stir them constantly for some minutes over a gentle fire; add a little cream, salt, fresh butter, and pepper; continue to simmer and to stir them for five minutes longer, and then serve them.

SALAD DRESSING THAT WILL KEEP.—Mix the yolks of two raw eggs in a basin with one teaspoonful of salt, whisk them well, then add one teaspoonful of made mustard, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one of tarragon and one of chili vinegar, add a little sugar and cayenne, and bottle tight for use.

MOCK MINCE PIE.—One cup of raisins, one cup of currants, one cup of syrup, one cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of vinegar, one teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, three cups of water. Boil all together, and when cool add three soda crackers rolled fine. This will make three pies.

TO MAKE POOR MAN'S CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, one egg, a little cinnamon, and flour to make it as stiff as pound cake.

PRESERVING BUTTER IN SUMMER.—A good way to keep butter fresh in summer, where you have no cellar, is to cover the cloth which you spread over it in the jar with charcoal.

HUMOROUS.

IN THE WRONG STORE.—"Thomas Freeman" contributes this to the Danbury *News*: "We're going to be married now in 'bout a week, stranger," said a countryman, with a slouched hat on one side of his head, as he entered a jeweler's store on Market St., last week, leading by the hand a bashful-looking girl, with a red face and white teeth, "and I want a set of jewelry to match that 'ere ring on her finger."

"Something pretty nice, I presume?" said the jeweler, examining the ring.

"Best you've got, I reckon," was the reply.

Some twenty different sets were shown them, varying in price from $30 to $90 and finally they decided to take one, the price of which was $60.

"Do her up in a rag," said the countryman, pressing himself up closely against the girl.

The shopman artistically wrapped up the jewelry and handed it to the betrothed.

"There's your spondulix," said the purchaser, as he ran his hands deep down into his pockets and threw two big handfuls of hard money on the show-case.

As the merchant had not been asked the price of his goods, he looked a little surprised, especially when the countryman added:

"It's all right, stranger, for she and I counted it over more'n twenty times 'fore we left home."

"How much is there here?" inquired the jeweler, having counted 25 cents all in coppers.

"Ninety-nine cents, I reckon; not a cent short."

"Ninety-nine cents! Why, that set of jewelry is $60; we don't sell brass here," exclaimed the jeweler, his face becoming scarlet, and, taking the set from the girl, he replaced it in the show-case.

"P-h-e-w," whistled the countryman, looking with astonishment, first at the man and then into the street. "Why, a boy out here told me and my gal that we could get anything in this 'er store for 99 cents," and they went out to look for the boy.

SCHNEIDER'S TOMATOES.—Schneider is very fond of tomatoes.—Schneider has a friend in the country who raises "garden sass, and sich."—Schneider had an invitation to visit his friend last week, and regale himself on his favorite vegetable. His friend Pfeiffer being busy negotiating with a city produce dealer on his arrival, Schneider thought he would take a stroll in the garden, and see some of his favorites in their pristine beauty. We will let him tell the rest of his story in his own language:

"Vell, I valks shust a liddle vhile roundt, vhen I sees some of dose dermarters, vat vas so red und nice as I nefer dit see any more, und I dinks I vill put minefelf outside about a gouple a tozen, shust to geef me a liddle abberdite vor dinner. So I pulls off von ov der reddest und pest lookin' of dose dermarters und dakes a pooty good pite out ov dot und vas chewing it oup pooty quick, vhen—by shiminy!—I dort I hat a peese of red-hot goals in mine mout, or vas chewing oup dwo or dree bapers of needles; und I velt so pad, already, dot mine eyes vas vool of tears; und I mate vor an 'olt oken bucket,' vot I seen hangin' in der vell, as I vas goomin along.

"Shust den mine vriend Pfeiffer game oup und ask me vot mate me veel so pad, und if any of mine vamily vas dead. I dold him dot I vas der only von ov der vamily dot vas pooty sick; und den I ask him vot kind of dermarters dose vas vot I hat shust peen bicking; und, mine cracious! how dot landsman laughft, und said dot dose vas *red beppers* dot he vas rasing for bepper-sauce. You pet my life I vas mat. I radder you geef me feefty tollars as to eat some more ov dose bepper-sauce dermarters.—*Chas. F. Adams.*

BUSINESS BEFORE BLISS.—Sunday night, when a young man drove out of Reading several miles to pass the evening with the girl of his choice, he was met at the gate by her father, who at once proceeded to business by saying:

"Cum to spark Louisa, eh?"

The young man let silence anwer the question.

"Expect it 'll make a match?" continued the father.

Silence again, while the young man tied the horse. As he was ready to go in, the father blocked the way, braced up, and continued:

"See here, young man, let's have an understanding. If ye mean hitch 'tween now and Jinuary all right, but if ye don't I want ye to understand that candles is mighty high this fall and crops don't turn out wuth a cuss!"

As the young man got through the gate it is probable that he gave the father a direct and an agreeable answer.

THE MAN WHO COULD.—A corpulent woman, wearing spectacles and a very serious look, was a passenger on a Woodward avenue car yesterday. As the car rolled along she smiled at a man sitting opposite and inquired:

"Can you ring the bell?"

"With pleasure," he responded, as he rose up and yanked the strap.

The car stopped, no one moved, and after a long look through the door the driver started up again. The man looked across at the fat woman for an explanation, and she said:

"I didn't know whether you could or not!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE precocity of American children is something marvelous. The other evening a Brooklyn gentleman was explaining the panorama of the heavens to his little son, and in the course of the lesson directed his attention to the two planets lately in conjunction. "You see that red looking one, Sammy? That's Mars. He is moving further away from Saturn every night." "Ah," rejoined Sammy, without taking his eyes off the planet, "but he wouldn't do so if Saturn was Venus, would he pa?"

MRS. LIVERMORE says girls are not particular enough about the man they marry. Mrs. Livermore is right. Many a young girl has become wedded to a man, and found out, when too late, that he couldn't whitewash a bedroom without streaking the walls.—*Danbury News.*

THE other day, when a Detroit grocer spelled sugar "s-h-u-g-e-r," a friend pointed out the word and remarked, "That word isn't spelled quite right." "Ha! I see," laughed the grocer, "one would think I had no education." And he crossed it out and wrote, s-h-u-g-o-r.

SPILKINS had been telling us of a Hindoo native missionary who called on him for a subscription the other day. "Did he give you a big salaam as he went out?" we inquired. "No," replied the incorrigible Leander, "but he gave the door one."

A LITTLE seven-year-old boy up town was recently told by his mother that she would start him to school this session. 'Looking up in great surprise, and shaking his head ominously, he replied, "I can't go to school; I don't spell well enough.'

A PEDAGOGUE was trying to explain the meaning of the cuticle to his class, but they were dull of comprehension. "Why, boys, what is this all over my face and hands?" "Freckles, sir," quickly shouted the smallest lad.

A PRETTY but bashful Georgetwn young lady being asked what she was particularly partial to exclaimed: "My love fluctuates between clam chowder and lemon drops!"

"DEAR ME, Mrs. Spriggs, how is it you always have such a tall, big servant?" "Why, my dear, look at the saving; one big one eats less than two little ones."

"BLESS YOU," said John Henry, with tears in his eyes, "she takes her own hair off so easy that perhaps she doesn't know how it hurts to have mine pulled out."

A NOTE from a woman, no matter how tender, is a sight draft on you—you must always pay in some coin or other.

RANK poisin'—Weighing people in the social scales.

THE stamp of civilization—The postage stamp.

A SEEDY occupation—The florists.

A NOT able phrase—"I can't."

Hints to Brain Workers.

There is no kind of employment so exhausting to all man's faculties as steady brain work. No one is in constant need of more recuperation than the individual so employed. It should be a study with him how he may husband his energies and prevent that strain upon his powers which is breaking down so many in professional life. Any means or agencies which will save wear and tear, should be eagerly seized upon. While the brain power is exhausted by thought, the manual labor writing is wearisome to the flesh. Journalists, ministers and lawyers often postpone and then never accomplish intellectual tasks, because they have not the physical pluck to undertake them. The employment of an amanuensis to perform the manual work of writing while one dictates, is a great saving of energy. Any person who has not tried this plan, would be agreeably surprised to find how much assistance it affords. Very often a professional man feels too weary to resume the pen and finish some weary literary task that is urgent. Then is the time when he should draw back in his easy chair and take a comfortable attitude elsewhere, and dictate to an amanuensis. After a little experience one will find thereby that he can accomplish twice as much and with far less exhaustion. The attention is not divided as when one writes himself. With nothing to divert the eyes, a person can, if necessary, close them and closely concentrate the mind on the subject, while the assistant communicates to a paper the thoughts which follow. Many of our greatest writers rarely touch the pen and paper themselves, unless when writing on private matter, but stretched out in the meantime in an easy chair or upon a lounge, prepare their articles through their amanuensis.

A Carpet-bag at Dinner, and Its Appetite.

A recent second-class passenger on the Union Pacific Railroad, who was suspicious of some of his fellow-travellers, took into one of the restaurants on the road a huge carpet-bag, about half filled with his effects, and placed it in the chair beside him while he ate. Having finished and asked the price of his meal, he was charged two dollars, one for himself and one for the carpet-bag, which the restaurateur remarked, had occupied a seat at the table, and must pay for the privilege.

"But," reasoned the passenger, "it didn't eat anything, and, as there were plenty of other seats for all who wished a meal, didn't inconvenience anybody." "Can't help that," said the host, "seats at this table are a dollar apiece, and if your bag occupied one it must pay." Seemingly convinced by this logic the passenger handed out the extra dollar. Then he walked up to the carpet-bag and apostrophized it thus: "Carpet-bag," said he, "you've been mighty patient while I've been eating, and too busy to attend to you, and now you shall have all you want." So saying he unlocked the bag—displaying a yawning emptiness which the contents of a half-bushel measure would scarcely fill—and began heaping into it all that the table cotained, the other passengers, appreciating the situation, joining in to assist him, till the carpet bag had enjoyed such a "good square meal," that it was borne away with difficulty by its owner, who feasted upon its contents for the rest of the trip to his great comfort and satisfaction.

Life in Sponge.

Recent investigations have shown this curious fact about sponges: That no matter how long it may have been used kept dry, its life is apparently restored when it is wet. The sponge being wet with warm water and placed in a warm room, the extremities of the sponge after a little while appear to be alive and reach out like so many snakes—the longer they are, the greater the motion. Nearly half of all the slender points seem to come to life, but after they become dry the motion ceases. All sorts of dust were put upon the sponge so that they should be under the same circumstances as the pores of the sponge, but nothing but the pores showed any motion. These moving parts, when caught with pliers, would pull out a portion of the sponge. When there is much water in the sponge they seem to be satisfied, but it is as the sponge is drying gradually that evidences of life are exhibited—this fact being discovered with an instrument which magnified only forty-two diameters.

Consumptives, Take Notice:

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

"O wearisome condition of humanity!"

How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and any thing but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her "*feel better*," or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Women. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address, for $1.50. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work. 9

New Publications.

We understand that Mrs. Charles F. Deihm, whom many of our readers will recollect, as she formerly resided in this city, is about to establish in New York City, a new Magazine to be called "*The United States Centennial Welcome*," to be printed in red, white and blue; also a magnificent National Autograph Album. These publications, we are told, will be of great national interest. Knowing what we do of Mrs. Deihm's energy, perseverance and business capacity, we predict for her great success in her new enterprise. Mrs. D. lost her husband in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and was herself largely engaged in Government service during the war, directing and giving employment to several hundred women in the manufacture of army clothing, with such remarkable ability and fidelity as to receive letters of thanks from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. Hundreds of soldiers' widows and orphans remember her past kindness and will rejoice to hear that she is still engaged in patriotic work.—*Reading Journal.*

POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.

The Universal Pain Extractor.

NOTE: Ask for POND'S EXTRACT, Take no other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains or Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflamation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discolorations and heals rapidly.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in the back and loins, fullness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.

IN LEUCORRHŒA it has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.

PILES—blind or bleeding—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure for this distressing and dangerous condition.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Toothache and Earache are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing, they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh, (for which it is a specific,) Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE.—Removes Soreness, Roughness, and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions, and Pimples. It *revives, invigorates*, and *refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS.—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the Leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleeding, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once, and you will never be without it.

CAUTION.—Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY AND USES OF POND'S EXTRACT, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

HORSEMEN!

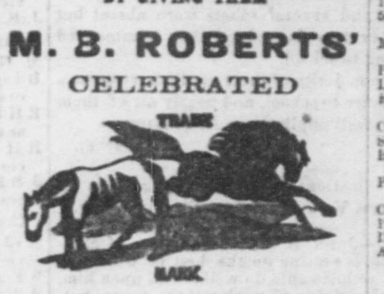
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THE ONLY POWDERS CONTAINING

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They are made of Pure Material only, one tablespoonful going as far as one pound of ordinary cattle powders.

Buy one package and after using the you will never get done praising them.

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EITHER OF

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—OF—

MICHIGAN LANDS

FOR SALE!

The Lands of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company are Now Offered For Sale.

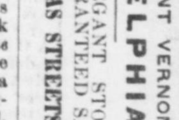
They are situated along its railroad and contain large tracts of excellent FARMING and PINE Lands.

The farming lands include some of the most fertile and well-watered hardwood lands in the State. They are timbered mainly with hard-maple and beech; soil black, sandy loam, and abounds in springs of purest water. Michigan is one of the least indebted and most prosperous States in the Union, and its farmers have a greater variety of crops and resources than any Western State. While some of the prairie States may produce corn in great abundance, they have no other resource, and when this crop fails, destitution follows, as has been the case the past year in Kansas and Nebraska.

Price from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address O. M. BARNES, Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE,

No. 921 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets January 1, 1875		$4,590,763 53
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums received	$1,311,623 99	
Interest received	317,150 47	
		1,628,774 46
Deferred payments not due or unreported	62,811 93	
Accrued Int. on Stocks, Mortgages, &c.	74,366 54	
Increase of value of stocks over cost	128,232 49	
		265,410 96
		$6,484,948 97
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses and endowments paid	317,964 26	
Dividends allowed to reduce premiums	285,871 50	
Surrendered and cancelled policies	157,459 41	
Reinsurance paid other companies	26,939 44	
Commissions, salaries and agency expenses	146,024 83	
Advertising, printing, medical fees, &c.	28,118 04	
Taxes, licenses and legal expenses	18,222 25	
		980,619 73
Assets at market value Jan. 1, 1876		$5,504,329 24

ASSETS.

$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Reg. Loan	$117,000 00
154,900 U. S. 6 per cent. Reg. Loan	185 590 50
190,000 Phila. 6 per cent. Loan	201,400 00
59,000 Harrisburg 6 per cent. Water Bonds	59 000 00
12,000 Allegheny 5 per cent. Loan	9,600 00
50,000 Louisville 7 per cent. Bonds	50,000 00
10,000 Louisville 6 per cent. Bonds	9,800 00
30,000 St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds	29,400 00
30,000 Canton City 10 per cent. Water Bonds	30,000 00
105,000 Cincinnati 7 3-10 per cent. Bonds	108,950 00
106,000 Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds	106,650 00
100,000 Reading R. R. 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds	105,625 00
50,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds	55,500 00
50,000 United Canal and Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	50,100 00
75,000 West Chester R. R. 7 per ct. Bonds	78,750 00
100,000 North Penna. R. R. 7 per ct. Bonds	102,000 00
5,000 North Penna. R. R. 6 per ct. Bonds	5,125 00
60,000 Susquehanna Canal Priority 6 per cent. Bonds	51,000 00
25,000 American Steamship Co. 6 per cent. Bonds	19,500 00
50,000 Stoney Creek R. R. 7 per ct. Bonds	50,000 00
50,000 Phœnix Iron Co. 7 per cent. Bonds	50,000 00
50,000 Delaware and Bound Brook R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds	50,000 00
100,000 Illinois and St. Louis R. R. 8 per cent. Bonds	100,000 00
500 shares Northern Central R. R. stock	17,500 00
100 shares Western Nat. Bank stock	8,100 00
209 shares Commercial Nat. Bank stock	13,167 00
50 shares Girard Nat. Bank stock	3,150 00
100 shares Corn Ex. Nat. Bank stock	7,000 00
50 shares Mechanics Bank of St. Louis	5,000 00
280 shares Del. Mutual Ins. Co. stock	7,000 00
212 shares Girard Life Ins., Annuity and Trust Co. stock	9,540 00
76 shares North America Bank stock	19,700 00
100 shares Centennial stock	1,000 00
525 shares Railway Passenger Assurance Co. stock	52,500 00
Mortgages and Ground Rents, first liens	1,971,308 84
Premium notes secured by Policies	698,894 44
Loans on Collaterals	154,715 69
Real Estate, Office, and Properties bought in to secure Loans	349,186 53
Cash on hand and in Trust Co.	191,916 62
Scrip Dividend held by Company	113,030 00
Balance due by Agents, secured by Bonds	17,953 48
Furniture at Home Office and Agencies	12,984 61
City Warrants and Interest	17,708 72
Premiums not yet reported	83,322 71
Deferred Premiums not yet due	48,463 56
Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mtgs.	74,366 54
Assets at market value	$5,504,329 24

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported but not due	$ 90,920 00	
Reserve at 4 per cent. Interest required to re-insure the risks	4,553,118 00	
Scrip yet outstanding	113,030 00	
		$4,757,068 00
Surplus for Policy Holders, 4 per ct. basis		747,891 24
Surplus for Policy Holders, 4½ per cent. basis		$1,083,091 24
Number of policies issued, 1875		2,095
Total number of policies in force		9,543
Amount at risk		$28 389,343 00

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

SAM'L E. STOKES, Vice President. HORATIO S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice President.

JAS. WEIR MASON, Act'y. HENRY AUSTIE, Sec'y.

The Board of Trustees resolved, at the same meeting, to allow to each participating policy-holder, at his next annual payment, his share of the undivided surplus in reduction of premium on payment of premium now as such payment falls due.

HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.

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